Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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STRONGER TIES BETWEEN CHINA, NIPPON SOUGHT

Both Countries' Newsmen Meet In Shanghai to Moot Steps For Better Understanding

DRIVE WILL BE LAUNCHED

Journal Says Folly of Ideas About Japan Proved by Latter's Actions

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 4.—With the rapid development in recent days of relations between Japan and China there is an ever-increasing clamor for the speedy practice of the slogan "Collaboration between Japan and China begins with the mutual understanding of the Japanese and Chinese peoples."

At the round-table conference of resident Japanese and Chinese newspapermen in Shanghai, held under the auspices of the Chung Hwa Jih Pao on September 3, Jiichi Kishi, Director of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Embassy, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government, Cheng Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, and various representatives of Japan and China who were present gave vigorous utterance to their views on the matter.

Publicity Minister Lin, speaking in his capacity as representative of the National Government, said that there was an intention to launch a new gigantic drive aiming at the realization of better understanding of Japan on the part of China.

The Chung Hwa Jih Pao published on September 3 an editorial entitled "Understand Japan", in which all circles in China were exhorted to grasp the spirit of the proposed new movement and make themselves helpful to the drive.

Gist of Editorial

The gist of the editorial follows:

"It is four and a half years now since the National Government launched the peace movement. We are quite ashamed of ourselves when we have to make proposals for China to understand Japan. If we go a step further and ponder, we will realize anew that the lack of understanding for a long time produced the China Affair and the estrangement of the past several tens of years cannot be ended in a brief space of time. The ideas which the people of China have held about Japan for many years are those that formed themselves under the influence of the British and American policy of bringing about estrangement.

"There are two such ideas, namely:

"1. The capacity of Japan does not come up to that of America and Britain.

"2. Japan holds no goodwill toward China.

"Actuated by these two mistaken ideas China saw fit to suspect Japan and it was lost to the sincerity of working together with Japan.

"The capacity of Japan has demonstrated itself in the War of Greater East Asia, a fact which is before our eyes. The sincerity of Japan has also revealed itself in the practice of the new policy of Japan toward China under which the return of settlements in China and the relinquishment of extrality were effected. By virtue of Japan's real power China has made a clean sweep of aggressive American and British influences and perfected its autonomy and independence. If Japan cannot be understood now, that will not be done forever."

Cultural Mobilization Aimed

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 3.—To mobilize the mental powers of those fighting on the cultural front and have them cooperate for the construction of Shanghai, representatives of Japanese and Chinese newspapers and news agencies met in a round table conference at 3 p.m. today at the Cathay Hotel. The conference was sponsored by the Chung Hwa Jih Pao, most influential Chinese paper in Shanghai. Among those who attended as special guests were Chang Kung-po, Mayor of the Special Shanghai Municipality; Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government; Major Isao Izubuchi, chief of the Army Press Section in Shanghai; Iichi Kishi, chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, Yoji Hirota, chief of the Shanghai office of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

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Count Fushimi Succumbs Of Wounds in S. Pacific

Wounded in Naval Plane in Engagement With Enemy Aircraft While on an Important Mission; Was Member of Prince Fushimi Family

Lieutenant Count Hirohide Fushimi of the Imperial Navy died on August 26 of severe wounds he received in an engagement with enemy planes while in action in a plane on an important strategic mission on the foremost firing line in the Southwestern Pacific late in August, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Count Fushimi

In recognition of his brilliant military exploits, the late Count Fushimi was promoted to lieutenant-commander and the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and a set of wooden cups were awarded him by His Majesty the Emperor.

The late Count Fushimi was the fourth son of His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, former Chief of the Naval General Staff. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he served at the Naval General Staff. Since July this year he had been engaged in military service as a member of an X X unit headquarters on the foremost line of the southern front.

Wounded in Plane

The following statement concerning the death of Count Fushimi was issued by an adjutant of the Navy Ministry on Saturday:

"Count Fushimi was seriously wounded while engaged in service in a plane as a member of an X X unit headquarters on the foremost front. All available measures were applied, but he finally died of the wounds.

"It is with awe to state here that the late Count Fushimi was the fourth son of His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; that the late His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyoshi Fushimi, the eldest brother of the late Count Fushimi, rendered distinguished service in the China Affair and later died; and that Commander Marquis Hironobu Kwacho, older brother of the late Count Fushimi, is now in an important post. This means that all members of the Prince Fushimi Family were or are offering their important services to the Imperial Navy. The late Count Fushimi who was born in the purple had ranked himself among the officers on the foremost firing line and after having set a salutary example before the others on the field of furious battles died of wounds. The Imperial Navy deeply offers its condolences to the end of the late Count Fushimi and at the same time has deepened its firm resolve to realize a complete victory in the severe war."

Upon learning the death of wounds of Lieutenant-Commander Hirohide Fushimi, His Majesty the Emperor on August 26 was gracious enough to send a chamberlain to the Count's mansion to offer condolences. Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager also were gracious enough to send Their Imperial Majesties' messengers the same day.

Graduated From Naval Academy

The late Count Fushimi when as His Imperial Highness Prince Hirohide Fushimi was graduated from the Naval Academy in November, 1934, and was appointed second sublieutenant on April 1, 1936. On the same day, His Imperial Highness descended to the status of a peer, being awarded the title of count. In June of the same year Count Fushimi was married to Miss Toyoko Yanagisawa, third daughter of Count Hosho Yanagisawa. After the death of his wife, the late Count Fushimi was married to Miss Sadako Kuroda, eldest daughter of Baron Nagakazu Kuroda. Hirotaka Kwacho, 12, second son of Marquis Kwacho, will inherit the Count Fushimi family. Mr. Kwacho on August 25 was adopted into that family, as the late Count Fushimi had no male issue.

CONFUSION REIGNS IN CHIANG CAPITAL

Nippon Raid Bewilders Chungking Officials

Domei

CANTON, September 4.—Chungking presents a picture of great confusion as the result of the air raid conducted by the Imperial Air Forces on August 23 on that city, according to the Chungking radio. This was the first air raid carried out in two years, as the result of which military installations there are in complete ruin. In utter bewilderment, the Chungking authorities have mobilized the city dwellers for the purpose of clearing up the debris, leveling up the indented areas, and cleaning up the streets and highways. Labor was recruited under compulsion while the city authorities hardly knew what to do with the situation created by this terrific air raid.

2 ARMY OFFICERS GIVEN HONORS POSTHUMOUSLY

Major-General Tomitaro Horii and Major-General Kensaku Oda, both of whom were killed in action recently on the southern front, were posthumously promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday.

The late Lieutenant-General Horii participated in the Siberian Expedition, Tsinan Incident and the China Affair. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was sent to the southern front where after rendering brilliant services he died a gallant death.

The late Lieutenant-General Oda also took part in the Siberian Expedition. He was at one time principal of the Toyohashi Reserve Military Academy. As a unit commander he died a glorious death.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF U.S. INEFFICIENT

Another Official Complains, Resigns

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Another complaint has been aired against Cordell Hull's State Department, a Washington report revealed here today.

This time, a key official in the office of Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has resigned because of what he termed as "interference, delay, obstruction and unintelligent dictation" by State Department officials.

The letter of resignation, submitted by James D. Lecron, director of the Coordinator's food supply division, said "I am unwilling any longer to seat my head against this whole incompetence and interference."

It is said this incident further disclosed the discontent in various government agencies over State Department control of foreign economic activities.

Authority "to unify" foreign economic operations of all government agencies in so far as they affect phases of foreign policy was given to Hull in the Presidential Order of June 3, last.

Aoki Sees Mukden Plants

Domei

MUKDEN, September 4.—Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki inspected the industrial establishments here this morning. He saw the Manchoukuo Airplane Factory, the Mukden Arsenal, the Sumitomo Metal Plant.

U.S. Build 164 Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—The delivery of American cargo vessels built during the month of August was announced by the U.S. Maritime Commission yesterday as being 164 ships totaling 1,697,000 tons, according to a report reaching here.

REICH DEFENSE IN EUROPE FIRM AGAINST ENEMY

Mere Local Successes of Anti-Axis Will Not Affect German Solidarity

NATIONS WELL PREPARED

Anglo-American Machinations Against Neutral Countries Become Ruthless

The United States and Britain are conducting various political maneuvers in the German-occupied areas and neutral countries with diabolical cunning along with armed operations against the Axis countries, but the great system of fortifications set up by the Germans throughout the European continent is not likely to be shaken by any local successes of anti-Axis arms, according to a Domei analysis of the European War situation.

Since the Italian political change, the unscrupulous Anglo-American machinations against the German-occupied areas and neutral countries have become more and more undisguised and ruthless. They first plotted to invade the Italian peninsula but the position of the Reich throughout a fortified Europe has remained so solid and strong that they have not been able to see their way to forming a second front to an extent compatible with the wishes of the Soviet Union. Thus they are now striving to bring about an internal collapse of the European defense by means of political cabals in correspondence with military operations.

Denmark's Case Cited

The most marked instance of Anglo-American machinations is the recent British attempt to throw Denmark into disorder by stealing into that country by means of parachutes and spreading anti-Axis propaganda. The German garrison troops at once took the matter in hand and nipped the sedition in the bud. By placing the country under martial law they succeeded in restoring order.

Other instances are non-cooperation with the Germans of reserve officers in Norway, who had to be incarcerated, and the anti-German movement among some workers in France.

The fifth columnist activities of the enemy have spread also to the Balkans. They are giving support to the guerilla force of General Mikhailovitch, former Minister of War of old Jugoslavia, and are engineering riots in all parts of the country.

Toward the end of last month, with the demise of the Bulgarian King, Anglo-American agents grew busy attempting to alienate Bulgaria from the Axis. The diplomatic offensive of the United States and Britain in the neutral countries has also been visibly intensified.

Spain had been showing much goodwill toward the Axis nations even after the outbreak of the European War but owing to the resignation of Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner and the appointment of General Francisco G. Jordana as his successor accompanying international developments since then Spanish foreign policy has gradually turned toward strict neutrality.

Seeing their opportunity for maneuvers in this Spanish tendency, the United States and Britain have been actively seeking to influence Spain toward the anti-Axis camp. The United States, in particular, has

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FOE'S AIRFIELD AT KIENOW HIT BY ARMY CRAFT

Runway and Other Facilities Are Again Heavily Bombed And Rendered Useless

OTHER BASES ALSO RAIDED

Utter Chaos Prevailing in Hopei-Shantung Communist Army District

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 4.—A Japanese Army plane unit again raided Kienow airfield in Fukien Province on September 3 and made sure hits on the runway, rendering its use impossible for the time being. Another formation of fighters and bombers surprise-raided Nanyung in Kwangtung Province and Wuchow in Kwangsi Province, both of which are known as intermediate bases of guerilla warfare of the American air forces in China. Braving the intense barrage of gunfire, the Japanese planes bombed the airfields at the two places. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Location Not Decided

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Though details of the anti-Axis headquarters for Southeastern Asia are still unknown, Reuters reports say that the new headquarters will be established not in Ceylon but probably at New Delhi. It is thus believed the 14th American Air Force in Chungking, as well as the Indian Army under General Sir Claude Auchinleck and the Indian Fleet under Admiral Sir James Somerville will be placed under the new headquarters.

Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the chief of the new headquarters, has already met and talked with the Viceroy of India General Viscount Archibald Wavell, and the Chungking ambassador to Britain, V. K. Wellington Koo. He will have to talk over strategic matters with the heads of the British forces until the end of September, and probably take his post about the beginning of October.

Chaos in Hopei-Shantung

Domei

TSINAN, September 3.—As a result of the incessant punitive operations of our forces, the Hopei-Shantung army district of the Communist Army has lost its aspect of an army district and chaos is prevailing throughout. Hwang Tung, secretary of the party in the second sub-district of the army district, who was captured by our forces, revealed the death-agony of the Hopei-Shantung army district.

Hwang said: "The shortage of materials in the army district is far more serious than is imagined. Wheat is requisitioned from the inhabitants at the rate of 30 kin per household. People who are not willing to obey the order are punished severely. In this way the army has contrived to get along. Consequently, the distresses of the farmers are frightful beyond description. Farmers have lately been heard to declare that they would have to starve unless the Communist bandits were crushed.

"The feeling of war weariness is deepening in the minds of the men of the army. There is a rapid increase in the number of troops coming into collision with the leaders over their treatment and allowances and deserting the army. The monthly allowance of troops, even if they are members of the Communist Party is only 10 yuan. It is hardly

(Continued on Page 2)

Youths of P.I. Turn to Vocational Training In Preparation to Become Useful Citizens

Domei

MANILA, September 3.—In connection with the preparation of Filipino youths for services to the new Philippines, vocational training is now receiving an impetus as it has never received before.

In contrast to the situation before the war when thousands of youths flocked to the secondary schools and colleges, primarily for the purpose of securing the coveted diplomas, the Filipino young men and women are now turning their attention to learning some trade on which they may depend later for livelihood.

The government's special training schools are offering courses in mechanics and seamanship, which are helping to focus the attention of the Filipino parents as well as the young folks to the importance of vocational education.

Private schools have also answered the clamor of the parents for practical educational training for their children, and have opened courses in various trades and crafts, ranging from carpentry to painting.

To meet the demand for trained youths in various commercial enterprises in the country, several business training schools in Manila have also been opened.

Institutes for practical training of cooperatives are under the auspices of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which is currently taking charge of the preparation of young men and women trainees for future work as organizers of producers and consumers' associations in Manila and the provinces.

NIPPON AIR UNITS DOWN 10 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER BOUGAINVILLE ISLE

Attempted Raid by 90 Hostile Planes Is Frustrated

ATTACK ON THURSDAY

Japanese Forces Bag 6 Bombers Assaulting Area Near Madang, New Guinea

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 4.—At dawn Thursday and in the afternoon of the same day about 90 enemy Vought-Sikorski F4U fighters and Consolidated B-24 bombers raided Japanese positions on the eastern end of Bougainville. Japanese planes immediately met them and after furious fighting shot down 10 and forced the rest to flee. One Japanese plane was lost.

Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 3.—About 60 enemy fighters and bombers—B-24's, B-25's and P-38's—raided the vicinity of Madang in New Guinea on Wednesday. The Japanese Forces hit back at the enemy's bombing and strafing with anti-aircraft fire and shot down one B-24 and five B-25's (two of them uncertain).

The loss on our side was 10 odd men killed and a few houses burned.

Fighting Is Intense

Mainichi

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The hostilities now raging in the South Pacific area are taking on a greater intensity with each passing day, with America meeting its land, sea and air forces in New Georgia and New Guinea of the Solomons group, and Japan forestalling the enemy's maneuvers in spite of the overwhelming odds in the quantity and quality of arms.

Hooking upon Japan as its chief enemy, America launched landing operations in the Nassau Bay region, New Guinea, by mobilizing an enormous number of vessels, planes and marines, the pride of the American Navy. Anticipating the enemy's design, Japanese units stationed in New Guinea awaited the attempts of the American forces.

The enemy, who had been bombarding the coral reefs of Nassau Bay ever since April this year, after having assured themselves of the absence of Japanese forces about the bay, bombarded the whole peninsula three times on the afternoon of June 29. The same night, after discharging torpedoes and with the advent of midnight, they commenced landing, using 13 vessels to transport the men.

Belittling Japan's fighting strength, they started the construction of trenches in a fish-scale style, and pitched tents equipped with cots for officers along the shore.

The Imperial Units closed upon the enemy, hurling hand-grenades, the meanwhile in defiance of enemy fire from trench-mortars, machine-guns, grenade-throwers, and automatic rifles. One enemy company, realizing that it was no match for the crack Japanese fighters, deserted its position and took to its heels. The enemy's consternation and dismay may well be likened to the actions of the Heike clan which fled in fear when they heard the flapping of the wings of birds, mistaking them for sounds of enemy troops on the march. First they slighted the Japanese Forces, and then they overestimated their strength. In the face of the formidable pressure of the Japanese soldiers the enemy could not continue their resistance and deserted their first and second positions. The third position, which was protected with ground mines, had yet to be attacked.

In conjunction with the maneuvers of their unit along Nassau Bay, the enemy forces who were stationed in the mountainous areas commenced spasmodic skirmishes to cut off the Japanese communication route. Thereupon, the Japanese garrison postponed its chase of the enemy, and massed itself on the peninsula. In the meantime the enemy, who had discovered the true strength of the Japanese garrison, turned back and started a pursuit.

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Yahagi Says Japan Ready To Smash Enemy Forces

Army Spokesman in Speech at Utsunomiya Avers U.S. and Britain Frantic to End War Because Of Turbulent Home Front

The people of the United States are bearing tremendous sacrifices in a "war to continue war." Because of the critically disorderly conditions at home America and Britain are working desperately to bring the war to an end as quickly as possible. But Japan welcomes any action against her and is ready to smash into a bloody pulp any and all of the forces which start any futile activity. Thus declared Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a speech delivered at the City Public Hall in Utsunomiya on Saturday night.

Major-General Yahagi

In his address, entitled "The New Situation Centered on the Quebec Conference," Major-General Yahagi declared as follows:

"Because the Americans and British had been judging the situation as in their favor with the war in Europe seeing the occupation of Sicily, the political change in Italy, the bombing of Axis cities, and the Soviet Summer Offensive, and in the Pacific, the Japanese movement out of Kiska and the local counter-offensives in the South Pacific area, they were expected to let loose tremendous propaganda concerning the conference at Quebec. Contrary to expectations, however, the tone of propaganda was low and a serious feeling of hurriedness and confussion could be seen.

"What was the reason for that?

Enemy Frantic

"America and Britain are working to bring this war to an end as quickly as possible. That is because the situation, including that at home, will not allow a long drawn out war. Looking at the situation in America, the backbone of the enemy camp, it is found that the Americans cannot be optimistic what with the terrific rise in prices accompanying vicious inflation; the crisis in national living resulting from that; labor conflicts; infiltration of Bolshevistic ideologies, the tie-up situation in production resulting from a shortage of resources, materials and skilled labor and bad distribution; the clash between the administration and congress; the fight for power and differences in opinions arising among the government officials; and the political struggle going on in face of the presidential election next year.

"And all is not well in America's relations with other nations either. There is discord with the Soviet Union concerning the second front question; distrust for Britain in connection with the Pacific First idea; and toward America, Australia and Chungking have doubts and mistrust.

"More than all that, the sources of mental anguish to the United States are probably the following:

"As a result of much study of the Japanese Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, they have come to realize that the American imperialism or policy of aggression pursued by Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt and others, especially the possession of the Philippines and interference in China, are incompatible with the Japanese principle of self-existence and self-defense. So long as the United States and Britain hold political and military bases in East Asia, Japan would fight until the last of the 100,000,000 people has gone down. On the other hand, they have come to understand, there is no reason whatsoever for them to be locked in a death struggle if they abandoned their evil ambition of East Asiatic aggression.

"Thus the more honest-thinking masses of the United States have come to entertain doubts as to the object of their war against Japan. Alarmed at this tendency, President Roosevelt and his entourage are planning to use the very enmity and hate that would arise from continued warfare with Japan as the fuel with which to feed the war flames. In this way the people of the United States are bearing tremendous sacrifices in 'a war to continue war.' It would only be natural if as a result of this situation becoming steadily clearer to the American people their war enthusiasm should cool and this would markedly be the more so as the horrors of the far-flung battlefields are brought home to them.

"The United States authorities are desperately concealing their war losses. Thus they are sending the sick and wounded of the Aleutian front to Alaska and those of the South Pacific front chiefly to New Zealand and are refusing to send them back to their fathers, mothers, wives and children, because the sight of them would be too eloquent a testimony to the terrible sacrifices they are making for a meaningless war.

"Among the proposals made for propaganda directed at the Japanese by Elmer Davis and others, the most importance is being placed on one that is aimed at causing intenal dissension in Japan, especially by alienating the feeling of the people from the Army. If they knew an infinitesimal fragment of Japanese national polity, history or national organization, they would realize such attempts to be nothing more than a comic relief.

"Japan and the Japanese are of such stuff that whenever they come face to face with national difficulties and especially when they know that it is to be a long war their unity and solidarity would be strengthened only the more. Having secured the sources of man power and materials in the Southern Regions and China, Japan is finding a long war even a major factor for victory.

"The mental anguish and fretful impatience of the United States leaders are due to having gained more and more insight into these points

"The Roosevelt-Churchill statement issued after the Quebec conference said that 'war with Japan and effective aid to Chungking were discussed.' It is in the discussion of such stale matters afresh and in publishing the fact that an unlaughable comedy lies.

"It is to be surmised that at the Quebec conference about all they discussed was to shift from a Europe first policy to a policy of Pacific first, to mobilize about 10,000,000 Americans, to increase, even a little, the naval strength of Britain, to launch a general offensive together and to end the war at least by the fall of next year, if not within this year.

Americans to Realize Folly

"In their 'war with Japan' they will probably avoid as much as possible any fighting to take one island after another over the vast Pacific where innumerable islands lie scattered. At present, the enemy are continuing their persistent local counter-offensive in the Solomons and New Guinea and our first-line forces are fighting skilfully and soundly. If the Americans are counting on imposing a war of attrition on Japan in the fields of aircraft and shipping by luring the Japanese to those local points, the time will come when even the most dull-witted Americans will realize their folly.

"What severe losses in blood and time has the United States sustained in their hopping campaign to Guadalcanal, Attu, Rendova and New

(Continued on Page 2)

TACTICS OF ENEMY HIT BY P.I. JOURNAL

Taliba Scores Practice of Subordinating Military Decisions To Propaganda Needs

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—"The Anglo-Americans are addicted to the deplorable practice of subordinating military decisions to the needs of propaganda for overseas or domestic consumption," the Tagalog Journal, Taliba, editorially declared today.

The record shows only too clearly that the Anglo-Americans have undertaken a number of "military maneuvers" merely to cover up some military defeat or certain political setback. The Taliba pointed out, "the outstanding examples of these politico-military actions are the indiscriminate bombing of Tokyo on April 18 of last year, the brutal air raids upon Rome and the atrocious attacks on defenseless hospital ships."

The journal added, "the wanton massacre of innocent civilians and the barbaric destruction of religious and cultural centers have unmasked the unhumanity of the United States and have aroused the intense hatred of all East Asians against the Anglo-Americans."

The paper said that the British-American ruthlessness suggests that they are fully capable of carrying out similar nefarious attacks whenever their politico-military actions bog down to a standstill.

Bluntly asserting, "Nippon has already proclaimed its firm determination to mete out supreme penalty on all perpetrators of inhuman acts," the Taliba concluded, "Japan's moral sense of justice cannot forgive cowardly and dastardly action of the Anglo-Americans who wantonly kill innocent non-combatants, destroy religious and cultural institutions and attack defenseless hospital ships."

U.S. Hypocrisy Scored

Domei

MANILA, September 3.—Commenting on the racial hypocrisy of the American people, the Tagalog journal, Taliba, asserted today "Americans, to put it mildly, are queer people. They vociferously advocate racial equality, yet they are the most notorious exponents of racial discrimination."

The paper further said, "The Americans call themselves the true champions of humanity and take great pride in their sense of justice and fairplay. However, the history of the world is full of records of the series of their individious acts against the Asiatic peoples, the American negroes, and their southern neighbors, of South America, which any civilized nation would blush with shame to have to recall. Their topsy-turvy mentality and perverted sense of values are strongly reflected in their arrogant refusal to admit anyone capable of creating a sphere of common goodwill and co-prosperity."

In conclusion, the Taliba said, "If the Americans want to erase their black record of racial notoriety, they should willingly let Japan build an Asia for the Asiatics."

DE VICCHI BROTHERS ARRESTED IN ITALY

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Count Casare de Vicchi, one of the Big Four in the Fascist March on Rome, and his younger brother Giovanni de Vicchi, have both been arrested, the Stephani News Agency revealed tonight.

Count de Vicchi was one of the most influential of Fascists, having been a member of the Fascist Grand Council and having served as Finance Vice-Minister, War Vice-Minister, Education Minister and Ambassador to the Vatican.

His arrest is thought to have occurred because, preceding the Fascist March on Rome, he advocated the removal of political enemies in Milan.

With Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister, Edmundo Rossoni, former Cabinet member, and others now indicted for having enriched themselves by dishonest means, numerous Fascist leaders are being incarcerated in Rome, charged with dishonesty. Their families and their relatives are still allowed to supply them with their wants in prison, it is said.

All newspapers today headlined the report made by the commission formed to investigate the assets of the Fascist leaders and asked that stern measures be taken.

Foe's Airfield At Kienow Hit By Army Craft

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possible to subsist on this at a time when prices are high.

"The punitive operations of the Japanese Forces, the growing friction in the army, and various other circumstances are leading, as I think, to the complete collapse of the resisting power of the Hopei-Shantung army district."

Yahagi Declares Japan Ready to Smash Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

Georgia! For instance, the Americans thought that Attu was defended by 4,000 Japanese and attacked it with 20,000, a force five times in strength. They suffered ten and several thousand men killed or wounded. Now, they estimated the Japanese garrison on Kiska at 5,000 and so this time they prepared 100,000 a force 20 times in strength. This was practically admitted by the Unietd States itself when it issued a communique saying: We landed 86,000 men on Kiska Island without bloodshed. They had been intensely trained for months and we expected much of them. We had counted on the Japanese fighting to the last man but we were greatly chagrined to find that the Japanese had withdrawn without even the first man fighting.' This is nothing but a confession of the Americans that they know that victory is difficult unless 20 Americans were pitted against one Japanese. At this rate, if there were one division of Japanese on an island, they would require 20 divisions to attack it. If 300,000 tons of ships are needed to carry one division of troops, they would require 6,00,000 tons of bottoms. Both in point of manpower and tonnage, therefore, we may say that it would be difficult for the United States to advance within our important X X line whether by land or sea.

"If so, their only course would be to carry out air raids from the various land bases on the present encirclement line even if they are extremely far from Japan.

"The emergence of heavy bombers with a cruising radius of 5,000 kilometers makes us imagine that raids would not be very difficult. It is because of this that Japan must devote every ounce of its strength to increase the fighting strength of its air force and must achieve epochal efficiency in air defense. The blind-bombing of cities which the Anglo-American airmen are carrying out in order to reduce man power and to affect the psychology of the people should make us doubly determined to crush our vile and barbaric enemies.

"'Effective Aid to Chungking' may mean an operation to retake Burma. Several days ago Chungking military authorities broadcast that the Chungking troops will be employed for an operation outside the territory. This together with the appointment of Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia and the holding of a conference among the new Viceroy of India, Field Marshal Wavell, Chungking's representative Wellington Koo, and others in London is supposed to be preparatory to the Burma operation.

"We are only too glad to wait for these foolish guests who may come again, without learning a lesson from their past failure in Burma, in an attempt to retake Burma from the ground, skies and Bay of Bengal and to serve them with the wine of the blood shed by their men.

"An ancient sage composed a stanza, saying, 'Come, bitter experiences and miseries, more thickly and frequently than ever. We are only determined to test ourselves in these ordeals, however severe they may be.'

"Yes, Japan and the Japanese, who are up and doing for surmounting their national crisis, will surely show their real strength at this juncture and in the future."

THAI MILITARY MISSION SEES INDUSTRIES HERE

The Thai Military Mission now visiting in Japan on a tour of inspection went out to inspect different industrial establishments, schools, and research institutions in Tokyo on Saturday.

The mission composed of 13 members was split into two parties, the army and the navy groups. The Army group numbering nine was headed by Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak Phichit, Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand, and the navy numbering four was headed by Captain Chamroen Khanthahiran Chief of Third Bureau of Thai Naval General Staff Department.

Starting at 9:30 a.m., the Army group inspected the Mitsubishi Tank Plant and the Sumitomo Communication Industry, while the navy party, starting from 10 a.m., inspected the Navy Medical College and the Navy Technical Research Institute.

The parties were deeply impressed after actually observing the Japanese heavy industry which is busily producing an enormous amount of war necessities at this decisive period of war, and what particularly strengthened their confidence in Japan was the wonderful progress being made by the Japanese medical science.

Airline Is Resumed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—The air route that had been interrupted between Stockholm and Copenhagen since August 30 was reopened yesterday. With this line back in service again, it is expected that the air route to Berlin from Stockholm by way of Copenhagen will be reopened in the near future.

POLITICAL EFFECT IS AIM OF LANDING

Anti-Axis Operations Against Italian Mainland Seen to Disturb Home Front

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The British landing on the Italian peninsula is regarded by William White, Associated Press correspondent in London, as partly aimed at the political effect of throwing the Italian home front into confusion in view of the adamant opposition still being offered by the Italian Government even after the collapse of the Fascist regime.

The report that the British had landed in Italy was blatantly played up in the American press, and London papers also ran exaggerated accounts. The Government authorities, however, are maintaining strict reticence in regard to the campaign. The big question of the moment is where the United States 7th Army under Major-General George S. Patton, Jr. and the 5th Army commanded by Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark are being held in readiness. Perhaps the Americans may have been assigned to the task of landing in the Naples area at the same time with the landing of the British in Calabria Province.

William White, A. P. correspondent in London, commented on the object of the anti-Axis forces today as follows:

"The immediate object of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean, is to take and hold the two banks of the Messina Channel so as to enable anti-Axis warships and convoys to pass freely through the channel and thus pave the way for landing operations hereafter.

"In view of the fact that the Italian Government is still maintaining adamant opposition to the Anglo-American policy toward Italy and is continuing the war, the landing operations are also aimed at the political effect of disturbing the Italian home front."

Reich Defense In Europe Firm Against Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

endeavored to exercise economic control over the country by holding out foodstuffs and machine tools as bait.

Britain, on its part, is said to have urged on Spain the abandonment of neutrality through Ambassador Samuel Hoare at Madrid. Sir Samuel saw General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, on August 20. According to a Reuter report, Hoare expressed dissatisfaction over the Spanish attitude and handed General Franco a note and memorandum of the British Government.

According to a Lisbon dispatch, among the proposals put before General Franco there was one item concerning the prohibition of participation by Spanish volunteers in the war on the Eastern Front on the side of the Germans and another regarding the prohibition of giving information on ships passing through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Demand Military Base

The Anglo-American maneuvers toward another Iberian country, Portugal, are also quite brisk. The United States and Britain are demanding the permission of Portugal to establish military bases on the Portuguese Azores. They are further trying to drag Portugal into their Pacific offensive strategy. According to a Lisbon dispatch, Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar on August 30 called the session of the National Legislature for the discussion of relations with Japan but for some reason or other the session was postponed. No information on the circumstances is available but it appears that the neutrality of Portugal has become quite precarious owing to the pressure of the British Government.

It has often been reported that Switzerland had been subjected to anti-Axis fifth columnist activities but it is believed that both from its traditional standpoint and geographical and military conditions it will maintain its policy of neutrality. Consequently Sweden and Turkey are now the focal points of Anglo-American diplomatic activities.

Since the outbreak of war, Sweden has been compelled completely to depend on Germany for its economic existence, so that it has allowed the Germans to pass through its territory and return the German airmen captured on Swedish soil. Recently, however, Swedish papers have begun to attack Germany in their columns. This is regarded as a successful instance of British propaganda warfare. Relations between Sweden and Germany do not seem so amicable since the abrogation of the treaty permitting the passage of German soldiers passing through Swedish territory. A German-Swedish trouble rose as a result of a dispute regarding the passage of Swedish fishing vessels near Denmark. Concerned over the situation, the Swedish Government is reported to have called a session of the National Legislature to discuss foreign developments.

As in regard to Turkey, too, the United States and Britain have been busy seeking to rope in that country promises of territorial integrity and supply of materials. Since Turkey is quite cautious in its dealings with the Soviet Union, it is regarded as extremely difficult for that country to abandon its policy of neutrality.

Since the British have landed on the Italian peninsula, the Anglo-American maneuvers toward neutral countries are expected to grow steadily more lively but so long as the German defense system in Europe remains unshaken the neutral countries which are anxious to maintain their security are not likely so easily to fall into the trap set by the United States and Britain, thereby endangering their own existence.

Tokyo and Mengchiang Observe Anniversary Of Demise of Prince

The third anniversary of the gallant death of His Imperial Highness Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa on the foremost line in Mengchiang was solemnized according to Shinto rites before the altar at the Prince Kitashirakawa Mansion at Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba-ku, and at the Toshimagaoka Cemetery, Koishikawa-ku, Saturday morning. Marquis Yukitada Sasaki officiated as chief ritualist. The similar function also was held on the spot, where His Imperial Highness was killed in action, the same day, according to a Kalgan dispatch to Domei. Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang, and other noted persons there attended.

RIVER CONTROL PROJECTS ARE UNDER WAY IN P.I.

To Check Recurrent Floods Causing Destruction to Crops, Live Stock

Domei

MANILA, September 3.—With the aid of the Japanese Military Administration, the Philippine Executive Commission is successfully checking the recurrent floods which have in the past caused destruction on crops and livestock.

It is understood that there are 70 river control projects now under way, of which the most important are the Agno and the Pampanga river projects. The Agno river irrigates the fertile rice-fields of Pangasinan, La Union Provinces, while the Pampanga River flows through the rich plains of central Luzon.

These control works aim at the prevention of the waterways from inundating the neighboring fields during the rainy seasons when the rivers become swollen by the continuous downpour.

17 HEROES OF ATTU ARE COMMISSIONED

War Ministry Makes Announcement Revealing Special Promotions

The War Ministry announced on Saturday the receipt of gracious words commissioning 17 Probationary Officers and Special Sergeant-Majors who were killed in action together with other members of the garrison unit on Attu Island commanded by the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki.

The list of honored officers was led by Probationary Officer Shoichi Horii. He and nine Special Sergeant-Majors were appointed Sublieutenants.

The seven other heroes were appointed Technical Sublieutenants, Medical Sublieutenants, or Pharmacist Sublieutenant.

The commissioning of these Probationary Officers and Special Sergeant Majors means that all the members of the garrion unit on Attu Island, numbering more than 2,500, have been honored for the supreme heroism shown by them when they died gallantly in a final charge against the enemy forces, a deed that will make the world's history of war a glory.

The special honors received by the late commander of the garrison unit on Attu, and those under him, excepting the Probationary Officers and Special Sergeant Majors who were honored on Saturday, were announced on August 29.

The 100,000,000 people of the Empire have been revering the members of the gallant Yamazaki Unit as hero-gods ever since the first publication of their exploits that embodied the spirit of single-minded devotion in service to the State which is stressed in the Field Service Code.

The heroes of Attu are not dead. They are actually living in the hearts of the 100,000,000 people, as witness the ever-swelling volume of the cry. "Let us follow the heroes of Attu" which is heard throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

U.S. STEEL OUTPUT LOW

Pittsburgh Plants Closed Due to Coal Shortage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Indication that the United States' steel output is on a downgrade is revealed by the New York Herald Tribune, according to reports reaching here. The paper said, "The United States Steel Corporation will close nine more blast furnaces of its subsidiary plants around Pittsburgh because of the lack of coal. This makes the total of 13 idle furnaces of the 37 existing in this district."

It is also revealed that the corporation's coke-plant at Clairton, Pennsylvania, is at present operating at only 50 per cent of its capacity.

Nippon Air Units Down 10 of Enemy Aircraft

(Continued From Page 1)

By this time the Japanese garrison, with trophies of luxurious foodstuffs such as biscuits, canned goods and cigarettes, were hurrying into the depth of the mountains. Marching through the jungle areas, the garrison finally reached a certain point on a certain day, and joined the reinforcements which had just arrived. And there, in the mountains, fierce and intense fightings took place.

Utilizing their heavy artillery incessantly, the enemy bombarded the Japanese X X position, while in the northwestern mountain areas Australian troops continued guerrilla operations by taking advantage of the density of jungle trees. Thus the war situation in New Guinea has taken on a peculiar character, and no optimistic view on the progress of the battles there must be taken at the present juncture.

It is worthwhile to note the equipment of a well-armed Australian soldier. Each is dressed in a dark green uniform to serve as a camouflage among the jungle trees. His clothes are water-proofed, or he carries a raincoat. Heavy canvas boots, with an iron cap, encase his feet, while pistol, a hatchet and a length of strong rope, are given to him. He carries a bag in which enough foodstuff to last several days are stuffed, and a vanity-case containing mirror, a comb and a bottle of pomade, is also tucked away. Of weapons, he carries a rifle, an automatic rifle, a grenade-thrower and some hand-grenades. Usually the latter are used by the enemy against Japanese positions by stealing into the jungles in groups of five or six.

The enemy usually hires native guides to lead its units through the jungles, or to have them carry the necessary foodstuffs. Once the way through the jungles is learned, the enemy loses no time in either constructing a road for the passage of small vehicles, or resorting to his usual stunt of throwing supplies of ammunition from overhead by the use of large-sized transportation planes. Availing himself of the thickly wooded jungles, he dispatches scouting parties in all directions and sets up microphones, thus to shower the Japanese soldiers marching through the jungles with a hail of bullets. Utilizing his portable wireless apparatus, he is able to report every move of the Japanese, or to send out requests for more foodstuff supplies.

In defiance of the enemy's superiority in men and arms, the Japanese Forces are valiantly and daringly engaged in intense battles, and successfully cutting off the enemy's communication lines or grappling with him in hand-to-hand struggles. Proud to be stationed on the foremost front these soldiers are "fighting like military dogs," as one American soldier described it. Once they get their teeth into the enemy, they never loosen their hold. However, it must be remembered by those behind the guns that their fellow countrymen are enduring unimaginable hardships and dangers, daily confronting death in fights against an enemy equipped with better and ample arms. It is therefore the duty of the people on the homefront to exert their utmost to manufacture arms sufficient to crush the enemy, as well as to train youths to become skilful fighters.

BURMESE EXHORTED BY YOUTH'S LEADER

U Hla Maung Avers People Must Mold Themselves After Japanese

Domei

RANGOON, September 3.—"New Light of Burma," an influential Burmese vernacular, in an editorial entitled "Progress" declared today that the Burmese people must mold themselves along in "progressive" pattern like that of Nippon if they wish to carve out a brilliant future for their newly independent state.

The editorial based its observations on the impressions of Nippon gathered by U Hla Maung, head of the international section of the East Asia Youth League, who recently returned to Rangoon after a visit to Japan as a member of the Burmese Inspection Party.

U Hla Maung, the journal pointed out, during his tour was deeply struck by five sterling attributes of the Japanese people; first, the Japanese are warriors; second, they possess commercial proficiency; third, they are imbued with culture; fourth, are highly industrialized; and fifth, they possess an alert and vigorous outlook on life.

Besides these qualities U Hla Maung revealed that the Nippon people were well disciplined to an extent that was truly amazing, the newspaper said.

What he observed in Japan is heartening, the newspaper continued, and should serve as a great stimulus to the Burmese people as to how they, too, may become a great nation if they strive for it.

Asserting that the Burmese people became content with an inactive mode of existence under the stultifying British regime, the journal declared the Burmese people must make their utmost efforts to achieve the five sterling qualities mentioned by U Hla Maung by first of all establishing a solid foundation of discipline. The editorial further stressed that all points mentioned were vital.

The Burmese people, it said, will have to be warlike if they wish to preserve their independence and culture, and if they are to remain in the forefront in the comity of nations. The journal concluded that Burma can only achieve progress by striving to fulfill the qualities stressed by the Youth League leader.

AQUINO IS GRATEFUL TO SEE P.I. FREEDOM

Kalibapi Head on His 49th Birthday Also Thanks People For Confidence in Him

Domei

MANILA, September 3.—"I am grateful to Divine Providence for enabling me to live to see the day when the Philippines at last will be free" declared Benignos Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi on the occasion of his 49th birthday today.

"I am also grateful to my countrymen for reposing confidence in me as well as extending unstinting cooperation to the Kalibapi Movement," he added.

As the Head of the Kalibapi, Benignos Aquino directs the affairs of scores of thousands of Filipinos who have rallied behind the banners of the National Service Association since its establishment in December last year.

An uncompromising nationalist, Benignos Aquino is also one of the leading champions in the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia to which the Philippines rightfully belongs.

Prior to his appointment as Director-General of the Kalibapi, Benignos Aquino served as Commissioner of the Interior, being instrumental in the swift restoration of normalcy following the termination of the war in the Philippines.

Benignos Aquino was elected member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence upon its organization last June to draft the national constitution.

FACILITIES OF TRANSPORT GREATLY RESTORED IN P.I.

Every 8 Kilometers of Country Roads Served by at Least One Motor Vehicle

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—The remarkable progress in the restoration of transportation facilities in the Philippines is shown in a recent survey which revealed that for every eight or nine kilometers of road leading into the countryside, there is at least one motor vehicle available today for transportation purposes.

According to the survey, the movement of passenger and freight traffic had been increasingly heavy, during the past twelve months, as most of the wrecked bridges had been repaired and the highways re-established in most of the provinces.

The frequent donations by the Japanese authorities for road repair, in addition to the regular government appropriations, helped considerably in re-establishing a normal transportation system throughout the country.

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PETROUCHKA

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PETROUCHKA

By Igor Stravinsky

An understanding of the incident it illustrates will reveal the beauty of the work. In the year 1830, at the Admiralty Place in St. Petersburg, the annual Shroves-tide Fair was held. The usual old-time proceedings, with stalls for the sale of danties, booths and small shows. An old showman possesses a little theater in which he presents three puppets, two men (Petrouchka and a Moor) and a Dancer. By an illusion these puppets are endowed with life. Petrouchka has fallen in love with the damsel, who avoids him. The Moor, a gruff barbaric fellow, is fascinated by the Dancer, who lures him on. Petrouchka interrupts a love-scene and the Moor ejects him. During the height of the Fair, the Moor kills Petrouchka with a sabre. To pacify the crowd, the showman transforms Petrouchka once more into a puppet. These records offer selected incidents from the illustrative music.

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SWIMMING POPULAR ALL OVER EUROPE

Many International and National Water Events Are Held In Many Countries

As in Japan, swimming continues to head the list of European sports activities, as both men and women natators are daily participating in international and national competitions, according to the latest reports received here.

In a recent national meet for ladies staged in Holland, Miss van Schaik turned in a double win, when she won both the 100 and 400 meter freestyle events. The Dutch ace took the 100 meters in 1 minute 10 seconds. Her time for the 400 meters was 5 minutes 31.9 seconds. In the same meet Miss Vliet captured the 200 meter breast-stroke in 3 minutes 5.8 seconds while the 100 meter backstroke was won by Miss van Feggelen in 1 minute and 19 seconds.

A close International meet resulted in Pressburg recently when ladies representing Croatia and Slovakia staged a nip and tuck affair, with the former winning by one single point, 33 to 32. The meet was featured by two new national records being established. Miss Karpes, the Croat star, hung up a new national mark in the 200 meter breast-stroke when she was timed in 3 minutes 16.7 seconds, winning by a touch from Miss Zlnay of Slovakia who also bettered the Slovakian mark for this distance.

Swedish Championships

In the Swedish national championships held in Lidkoeping, the 200 meter freestyle event was taken by Gustafsson who was clocked in 2 minutes 2.7 seconds. Kellgred won the 400 meter freestyle event in 6 minutes flat while the 100 meter frestyle for ladies was won by Miss Ingrid Thavelin in 1 minute 12.5 seconds.

Marked activities are also being displayed by Danish swimmers, and in a recent meet held in Copenhagen, a new national mark was created when Cristophersen splashed his way to victory in the 200 meter freestyle event in 2 minutes 27.7 seconds. In the Hungarian championships, Tatos took first place honors in the 800 meter freestyle in 10 minutes and 29 seconds, while Koeroesi won the 200 meter crawl in 2 minutes 21.2 seconds.

Szigeti, one of the leading breast-stroke swimmers in Europe today, turned in a double victory in this meet by taking both the 100 and 200 meter events. He negotiated the 100 meters in 1 minute 14.6 sconds and the 200 meters in 2 minutes 54.6 seconds. In both of these events he established an early lead and won hands down. It is interesting to note that Suzuki, the Hosei swim star, won the finals of the 200 meter breast-stroke in the 14th Meiji Shrine summer games held recently at the Meiji Shrine pool in 2 minutes 47.8 seconds, nearly 7 seconds better than Szigeti's mark.

Danes Win Over Swedes

In an International swimming meet held in Helsingoer between the Danish and Swedish national teams, the former eked out a narrow win when they amassed 97 points to Sweden's 94. The unexpected Danish victory can be attributed directly to the sterling performances turned in by the Danish ladies who won premier honors in practically every event. In contrast, the Swedish men clearly demonstrated their superiority over their rivals by annexing most of the men's events.

Sweden took the opening event, the 4 x 200 meter freestyle relay in the comparative fast time of 9 minutes and 38 seconds. Lunden, the Swedish sprint star took first place in the 100 meter freestyle when he crawled the distance in the fast time of 1 minute .09 seconds. The 100 meter backstroke as well as the 1,500 meter freestyle also went to Sweden, Parsson winning the first named event in 1 minute 12.2 seconds while Jason negotiated the 1,500 meters in 21 minutes 18.7 seconds.

In Tokyo, a week ago, Sakai, the Rikkyo star, won the 1,500 meters in 19 minutes and 48 seconds. The 200 meter breaststroke was taken by Haeulgrin of Sweden in 2 minutes 53.2 seconds. This time also suffers in comparison to the mark hung up by Suzuki of Hosei of 2 minutes 47.8 seconds. Gustafsson, the great Swedish middle distance star won his favorite 400 meter freestyle in the fast time of 5 minutes 49.2 seconds which compares very favorably with the mark of 4 minutes 52 seconds established by Tsuda of Nihon University in the recent summer games at the Meiji Shrine.

Danish Women Strong

After taking first place in practically every event, the Swedish team piled up a substantial lead but when the ladies' events came along, the Danish ladies in turn made a clean sweep of the events which enabled the Danes to emerge victorious. Miss Natagen scored the first win for Denmark in the 100 meter freestyle when she won easily in 1 minute 8 seconds which was a full 7 seconds better than the mark set by Miss Arai of the Tokyo 4th Higher School for the same distance.

The 200 meter breaststroke went to Miss Inge Soerensen of Denmark who won it with a time of 4 minutes and 5 seconds while Miss Joergensen took the 100 meter backstroke in 1 minute 18.9 seconds. The 400 meter freestyle was won by Miss Kamp of Denmark in 5 minutes 24 seconds. In both the 100 meter backstroke and the 400 meter freestyle the marks set up by the Danish girls were superior to the efforts of the Japanese natators but in the 200 meter breaststroke event, Miss Moroboshi's mark of 3 minutes 23.6 seconds was considerably better than the performance turned in by Miss Soerensen.

The 4 x 100 meter relay was also taken by the Danish girls who completed the distance in 4 minutes 44.2 seconds. Following the meet a waterpolo match was held, which resulted in a victory for the Swedish side by 6 goals to 1. The winners scored 2 goals in the opening half and added 4 more after the interval while Denmark obtained their sole marker in the closing stages of the game.

Stronger Ties Between China, Nippon Sought

(Continued From Page 1)

More than 150 newspapermen attended.

Opinions were exchanged on the following topics:

1.—The backbone elements in the construction of Shanghai are the people; how can they be made to join earnestly in this great task?

2.—President Wang Ching-wei on August 2 said that the ideology centered on the War of Greater East Asia was the focal point of Shanghai construction. How can this ideal be strengthened further?

Cooperation of 5 Races

3.—Five races live intermingled with each other in Shanghai. How can they be made to cooperate toward a common objective?

4.—Among the foreign residents in Shanghai, the Japanese number the most. How can the Japanese and Chinese work to become the backbone in Shanghai construction? How can further results be attained?

5.—To bring love and fidelity among the people, a harmony of feelings and intelligent enlightenment are necessary. How can the Japanese and Chinese be completely harmonized?

6.—The cultural mission carried by the press is very great and the interflow of Japanese and Chinese culture is an absolute requisite not only to the construction of Shanghai but to the construction of Greater East Asia. What efforts should the Japanese and Chinese press make in this direction?

The first question was handled by the Hsin Pao and the Asahi Shimbun. The second by Chung Ying News Agency and the Yomiuri, the third by the Hsin Wen Pao and the Domei News Agency, the fourth by the Ping Pao and the Nippon Sangyo, the fifth by the Kuo Min Hsin Wen and the Mainichi, and the sixth by the Hsin Chung Hwa Pao and the Tairiku Shimpo.

Condolence Wire Sent

A message of condolence was sent to the Speaker of Bulgarian Parliament by Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on behalf of the Lower House members on the occasion of funeral services today for King Boris III of Bulgaria, who passed away on August 28.

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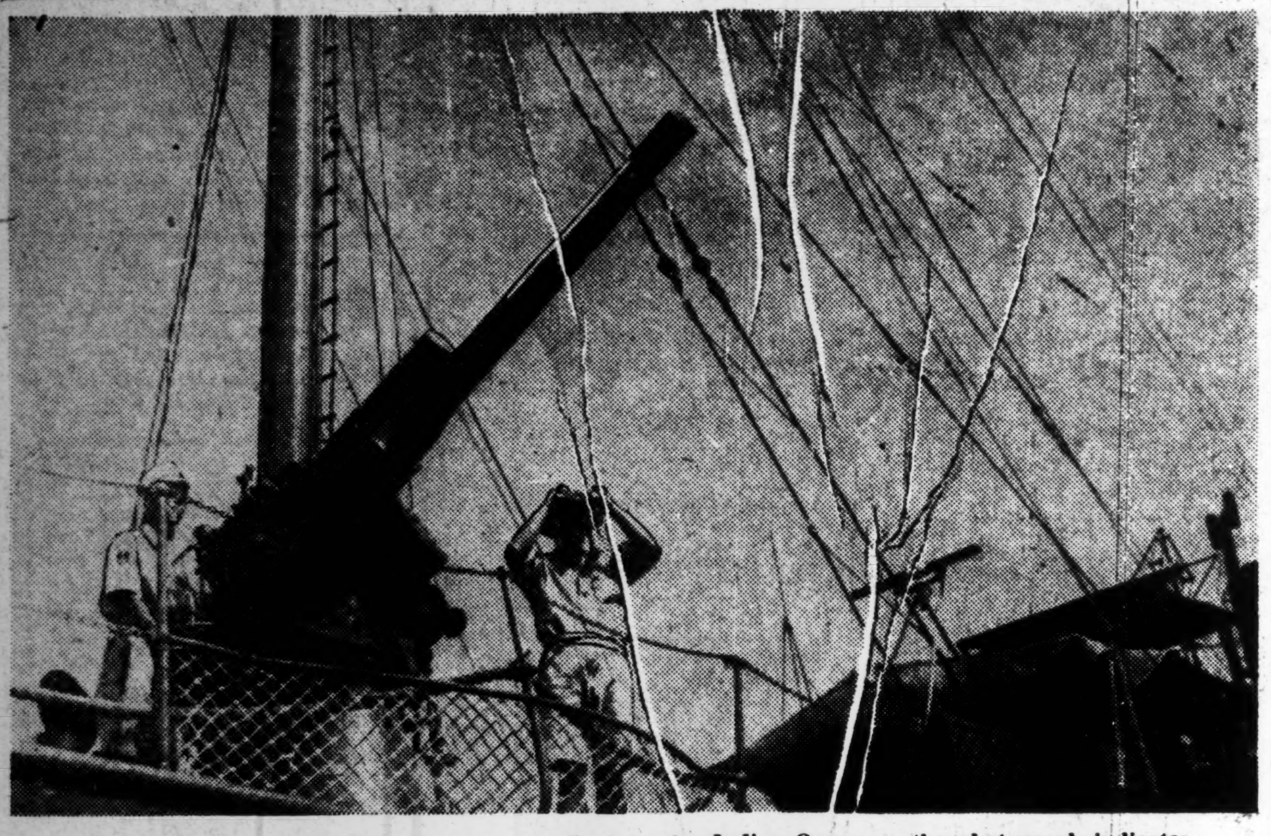

Ever alert for signs of the enemy are our fleet in the Indian Ocean as the photograph indicates. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Transport Downs Foe Plane; Army Airmen Always Ready

Small Craft Outsmart Enemy Airmen and Skillfully Dodge Attacks

By SAKAE AMAGI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.—The prowess of crew members of certain small transports which, in the course of their mission in south-west Pacific waters, skilfully maneuvered their vessels to evade enemy aircraft attacks, and in addition downed one enemy plane, made a profound impression on the Navy commander and his sub-ordinates when the gallant feat was brought to light at an X X base on a certain day in August.

Charged with the duty of transporting war materials, the transports were navigating the Arafura waters, some 2 nautical miles from shore, at some time around 11:40 on the morning of August 6. Of a sudden the detonation of exploding bombs reached one of the vessels. The captain had just picked up his telescope when two double-engined planes were seen flying overhead. Immediately the other vessels were informed of the approach of enemy planes, and all the crew took up fighting positions while they continued navigating in a certain formation. One of the enemy planes took a course toward land, while the other swooped down upon the transports. With a roar it emerged from the cloud banks at an altitude of 1,500 meters, and instantaneously dropped seven bombs.

The transports simultaneously opened fire. In utter consternation the enemy plane turned around, only to resume its attack from an altitude of 300-meters. A fierce exchange of fire ensued for several minutes, the enemy plane showering the transports with streaks of shells and the transports responding with concentrated firing. The enemy plane was fatally damaged and rushed to its doom in the midst of ominous black smoke, to finally disappear beneath the surface of the water some four miles from the transports.

At the close of the combat, the crew found their vessels in perfect condition with not a scratch to mar the paint. However, during the fighting, some gunners and telegraph operators were slightly wounded. One member of the crew, whose right arm had been blown off by splinters from a shell, had continued his duty without moving from his assigned post.

Japanese Army Scout Planes Brave Dangers to Fulfil Their Duty

By ISAO KAJITANI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—"To us the skies of Australia are as familiar as our own gardens at home." Thus boldly vaunting, intrepid airmen of the Japanese Imperial Army set out to reconnoiter enemy positions in the face of all dangers and weather, bent on the fulfilment of their duties at the cost of their lives.

In close collaboration with air units or with land corps, these airmen maneuver their planes far into enemy territory. Even before other units are mobilized, they are off to scout enemy positions. Due to the amazing progress of Japan's airplane industry, today Japanese scout planes enjoy a superiority unparalleled throughout the world. Moreover, under the skilful guidance of Japan's airmen, full play is given to their capacity.

The one great enemy of reconnaissance planes is the radio-detector, whereby their every movement is anticipated. It is not seldom that Japanese scout planes dash into the thick of the enemy, who swarm around their prey, and while reporting that they were engaged in a combat with enemy fighter planes, blast their planes and themselves.

It was disclosed by Unit Commander Ichikawa, who participated in the reconnaissance flight prior to the raids on Port Darwin, that their planes were fired upon by some 30 anti-aircraft guns. In the performance of his duty, Commander Ichikawa's plane was riddled with some 160 bullet holes. However, calmly and purposefully he went about his duty. During the recent aerial campaigns, these Japanese reconnaissance planes were dubbed "The Australian Regular Service Line."

Scout planes of the Japanese Army, in the course of their duty, must often engage in single-handed combats with enemy P-40's, P-38's, Hawkers, Hurricanes and Buffaloes. Some have met a glorious end in a shroud of fire, and others have failed to return, but their places are always filled by other brave men of the air, who stand ever ready, in defiance of adversities and dangers, to do their utmost to annihilate the enemies of Japan.

U.S. Shipyard Scandal

LISBON.—The scandalous conditions prevailing in the Richmond shipyard near San Francisco owned by the shipbuilder, Henry Kayser, were revealed by the Congressional Shipping Committee, reports the New York Times. Congressional Sums totalling $105,000,000 were paid to the shipyard which, however, have not yet delivered a single ship in return.

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SHAW SAYS INDIANS MUST WIN FREEDOM

Refuses to Join British-Sponsored Council for Recognition Of Independence

By A Diplomatic Commentator

At this particular moment, when Britain, now reinforced by America, is engaged in the most ruthless military repression of India, whose people, inspired by Burma's new-found independence, spurred by the hope induced by Japan's liberating crusade, are now struggling to free their country from the British yoke, it is not without interest to note that Bernard Shaw, has just declined an invitation to join the Council for International Recognition of Indian Independence. In a typical letter to the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Shaw states that "he is probably at one with the signatories to the invitation as to making India a separate and self-governing power," but adds with characteristic perversity: "India's business is not my personal business. My intrusion into India's affairs would be impertinence. India's battle must be won by the Indians."

Indian leaders might well ponder on these remarks of the famous British writer. He may consider his intrusion into India's affairs an impertinence. British imperialists from Clive on have not been so scrupulous. Nor do they consider that India's business is not their business. Indeed they have made it so effectually theirs, that, for the past three centuries, the greater part of India's vast riches and revenues have been diverted to Britain's pockets, to leave the Indians starving.

Must Think Carefully

If such a noted thinker as Mr. Shaw, one of the foremost champions of human rights since he first took up his scathing pen on behalf of civil liberties, thus publicly states that India's business is not the personal business of those who are nevertheless at one with the idea of making India a separate and self-governing power, Indian advocates of compromise with Britain (if any still exist) may well ask themselves what hopes India has of attaining any degree of independence at the hands of less enlightened Britons.

All Indian leaders, indeed, would do well to take to heart Mr. Shaw's airy disclaimer of personal concern in India's affairs as indicative of the attitude of the most enlightened section of British public opinion towards India's problems.

They plainly have no alternative left them to permanent slavery but to arise, and, making Shaw's words "India's battle must be won by the Indians" their slogan resolutely lead their people, cost what it may, into the fight to shake off India's chains by force.

Other Britons with more high-sounding titles are making it their business to tighten those chains which it is apparently none of Mr. Shaw's business to help try to lighten. The Irish champion of human liberties has put India on notice that their chains can only be shattered by the resolute action of the Indians themselves.

Such a golden opportunity for effective action as that presented today by the situation just across India's borders, where Subhas Chandra Bose is getting ready to march to help his compatriots in their fight, may never arise again, and we cannot but repeat Mr. Shaw's words, "India's battle must be won by the Indians."

Hull Continues Denials

Something of the trend of the real situation existing between the United States and the Soviet Union may be deduced from the fact that Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, has been forced of late to devote considerable time to denying that all is not well in the relations of the two countries.

A few days ago Secretary Hull lost his usual calmness at his press conference when he angrily branded as "monstrous diabolical falsehoods" charges made by Drew Pearson, well-known columnist, that Hull and other high officials of the state department "actually wish the Soviet Union to be bled white."

Pearson's rejoinder to Hull's outburst was that he hoped Hull's denial "will stand up better than his recent denial that Sumner Welles would resign."

Pearson's charges were embarrassing enough to Hull but an article by Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest friend, in the American Magazine, subsequently made public, has put the Secretary of State into an even more embarrassing position. Hopkins made the amazing statement that the war could not end before 1945 "on the condition that the anti-Axis Powers do not lose their cooperation with Russia, otherwise the war may last for another five years." Analyzing the actual strength of the Axis, Hopkins pointed out that in spite of the heavy massive bombardments, the Axis war production might have declined at the most by ten per cent only. Hopkin's assertion was amazing because of his influential position as Roosevelt's chief adviser. What he says certainly carries more weight than a newspaperman's story.

The possibility hinted between the lines by Hopkins that the United States and Britain might lose the cooperation of the Soviet Union was brought up at Hull's press conference. The Secretary's reply was evasive. He said that he did not think "any microscopic points that might be brought up here or there or now and then would remotely affect those friendly and understanding relations."

Whatever Hull might say there can be little doubt that political relations between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union are far from going on smoothly.

ORE-DRESSING MATERIALS SEE INCREASE IN OUTPUT

Rapid Arrivals of Needed Aromatic Oils From South Enable Production Boost

With the rapidly increasing arrivals of shipments from the Southern Regions of aromatic oils suitable for metral-ore dressing in addition to expanded domestic output of pine oil, otein acid and other chemicals, the production of various high grade ore-dressing materials in Japan during August registered a broad increase of 20 to 30 per cent compared with July and 80 to 90 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, it was revealed.

Shipments of citronella, eucalyptus and kayapute oils from the Southern Regions have greatly increased, reflecting the efficient Japanese administration and resultant smooth progress of construction and productive undertakings in occupied areas, it is said.

Arrivals of camphor and other oils have risen due to production increase plans successfully carried out in concert with the Commerce and Industry Ministry officials.

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MORE SOUTH YOUTHS COMING FOR STUDIES

21 Young Men From Celebes, South Borneo and Ceram Arriving Here on Monday

Twenty one youths from Celebes, South Borneo, and Ceram, districts administered by the Navy, are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Monday, reports Domei. These youths, like those already studying in Japan invited from Burma, the Philippines, Malai, Sumatra and Java, districts which are or were under Army Administration, will study in Japan to become future leaders in their respective countries. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the various departments of the Army and Navy are cooperating to bring these leading youths to Japan.

The party which will arrive on Monday is composed of 11 from Celebes, seven from South Borneo, and three from Ceram. All of them are graduates of middle schools in their respective communities and will study to become government officials, technicians and agricultural experts. They will stay at the Dai Toa Ryo or Greater East Asia dormitory of the Shin Koa Kai, where they will absorb the Japanese spirit through daily life. They will study the Japanese language for one year at the Japanese language school of the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai.

When this party reaches here, a total of a hundred special students from the districts administered by the Army and Navy will have arrived.

Party Reaches

The 20 members of the party coming to visit Japan from Java will arrive at Tokyo Station at 9:30 a.m. Monday. The members of the visiting party are all important cogs in New Java's machinery of administration, judicature, education, economy, police work, and press. They will stay in Japan for two weeks and are scheduled to start back on September 20.

On Monday, the party will pay homage before the Imperial Palace, visit the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines and pray at the Tokyo mosque. On the next day, Tuesday, they will visit the War Ministry, the Navy Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. On September 8, they will pay calls at the Metropolitan Police Board and other Metropolitan Government Offices.

On September 9, the party will visit the Diet and attend a dinner given by the special students from Java. On the following day, the Javanese visitors are slated to visit the Japan Steel Tubing Company and the Metropolitan First Middle School. On the 11th, they will go to the Nagata-cho National School, Imperial Museum, and Metropolitan Art Museum. On the 13th, they will visit the Tokyo machinery manufacturing company, and the Morinaga candy factory. On September 14th, they will visit the air stations at Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura. On the 15th, they will visit Tokyo Imperial University and the hospital attached to it and on the 16th they will go to see the Kabuki. On the 17th they will visit the Military Academy and later go to Gora in Hakone and stop there for the night. The party will return to Tokyo on the 18th and attend a performance at the Takarazuka Theater at night.

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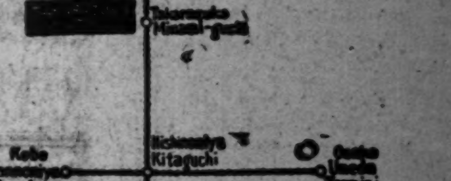

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Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHILEAN JOURNALIST LAUDS NANKING HEAD

LaBarca Admires Policy of President Wang in Working For China's Welfare

Shanghai Times

Paying tribute to President Wang Ching-wei, whom he hoped to meet during his sojourn in China, for his progressive policy and the unstinted way in which he has offered his life to the welfare of his country ever since early revolutionary days, Gustavo LaBarca, Chilean newspaperman who is making a tour through Central China, declared during a press interview at the Palace Hotel recently that he had made a close study of the President's policy and the way in which he had followed in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's footsteps.

Mr. LaBarca arrived in Japan on October 1941 as one of a party of six Chilean newspapermen. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, five members of the party evacuated while Mr. LaBarca stayed behind upon the request of the Chilean Government to continue his study of Japan and other countries of East Asia.

He explained that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Japan came as a complete surprise to him, since diplomatic intercourse between the two countries had always been characterized by sincere friendship. However, the Chilean newspaperman continued, if the reason became known why Mr. Allessandri, the former President's proposed plebiscite on relations with the Axis countries was not held, it might explain the situation to a great extent. On the other hand, Mr. LaBarca thought the possibility of Chile actively entering the war as very remote, since according to the meaning which the word democracy was given in Chile, popular sentiment had to be reckoned with.

Turning to conditions as he had found them in East Asia, Mr. LaBarca stressed that he had been greatly impressed by the great serenity and admirable courage of the Japanese nation. He was surprised on his way to Kobe and Nagasaki to see how admirably the people all over the country were cooperating with their Government, while conditions do not impress upon the traveller the fact that the country is at war, an atmosphere of normality and tranquillity pervading everything.

Mr. LaBarca asserted that the policy of the Japanese Government in East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was best suited to bring about that stabilization of this part of the world which was so greatly desired by the people. He expressed confidence that Japan's objective would ultimately be achieved, basing his belief on the experiences he gained in Japan during two years of residence.

The Chilean newspaperman was introduced to local correspondents by H. Hayasaka of the Japanese Foreign Office. Before coming to Japan he had worked for five years for the Chilean newspaper Imparcial. His present visit is his first to Central China and Shanghai, while he visited Peking, other places in North China and Manchoukuo last July. Mr. LaBarca explained that he undertook this trip in order to gain first-hand impressions of conditions in East Asia, so that he would be better suited to pass on his knowledge of East Asiatic affairs to his countrymen upon his return to Chile.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

silent face. He divided his time between sleeping on high pillow day or night and reading his books just as humor led him, and thus he lived in a free wilful manner.

"Hearing of his extraordinary talents, Seizan-ko (Mitsukuni, Lord of Mito) was pleased to send for him in a very courteous manner, but he begged to be excused, so that his Eminence making him to present of 'writing brush and paper' (honorarium), commissioned him to write a commentary on Manyo poems. Nagaru, however, only occasionally took up the writing brush when his humor moved him, and even then he scribbled notes on one or two poems only, and for the rest he woefully neglected his duty. Thus he did not live to complete his work, dying on the 3rd day of June, 3rd year of Teikyo (1686), 62 years old. The Reverend Keichu, being on intimate terms with him, after his death, collected his poems and other writings and kept them under the title of "Banka Shu" (Collection of Late Flowers).

This is about all, and scanty as the material is, it has been the favorite quarry of almost every subsequent scholar writing anything on the subject of Shimokobe Nagaru.

(To Be Continued)

Whangpoo River, Lifeline of Trade In Shanghai, Hums With Activities

Great Water-Way Still Ranks as China's Chief Shipping Center as Banks Are Cluttered With Freighters, Colliers, Transports, Junks

Shanghai Times

On the broad, muddy surface of the sluggish Whangpoo River—wherein beats the pulse of Shanghai's trade—is gathered a bizarre assortment of metal and iron ships, vessels of a modern and archaic era, which steam into and out of port daily to unload or take on cargoes of fresh and preserved foodstuffs, manufactured goods and raw materials.

Situated in the Yangtze basin, Shanghai has always enjoyed a booming trade, exporting the foodstuffs and metal products of local industries as well as farms situated in the hinterland; and importing machinery, modern industrial equipment and various vital essentials. These cargoes are carried in or out on ships plying Shanghai's main waterway—the Whangpoo River.

The Whangpoo has served to build up Shanghai as a great shipping center, besides propagating the construction of coastal and seagoing vessels, and today, as in past years, the river banks are cluttered with scores of freighters, colliers, commercial transports and junks. Buoyed at irregular distances in midstream are the low, rakish forms of units of the Japanese, Italian and French navies, amid which is moored the mammoth Conte Verde, luxury ocean liner.

In the port of Shanghai, the picture of East meeting West is evident all along the meandering course of the silt-laden Whangpoo, where majestic, if dirty, junks with matting sails unfurled, sweep past comparatively large modern vessels; and where tiny sampans, like mellon rinds, scull between and about chugging river steamers, launches and tugs.

Busy Waterfront

Both banks of the Whangpoo are lined with docks, wharves and jetties, on which at all hours of the day sweating coolies and stevedores may be seen carrying bales of cotton, sacks of grain and crates containing glassware, medical products and manufactured goods.

Freighters, which transport hides, rice, wheat and raw materials of the hinterland, operate on shuttle runs; while vessels carrying cotton piecegoods, matches and various metal cargoes, travel down the China coastline and up to the Yangtze River, to unload their shipments at different ports for redistribution inland.

Behind the hustle and bustle of ships and unloading cargo to the rattle of donkey-engines, and vessels steaming in and out of port, there exists another fleet of ships, which function incessantly to enable the transports and freighters to carry out their tasks. Among these are dredgers, fire-fighting boats, colliers and tugs.

Dredgers on Job

The dredgers clear the river bottom of its silt when the tide brings in too much such deposits but in spite of the speed with which the massive buckets scoop up the silt, the treacherous undercurrents of the Whangpoo are more than a match for the latest implements of the mechanical age, and perpetually drop layer after layer of silt on the river bottom. Yet the dredgers by periodic operations manage to keep the Whangpoo River deep enough to enable deep-draught vessels to come upriver.

It is commonly said that fire on the high seas is the seamen's worst dread. True, most modern vessels are equipped with fire fighting paraphernalia, but it has been proved than once fire gets hold of a ship, such portable equipment as is on board will only serve to prolong and not extinguish a fire. In port the danger of fire is greatly lessened by the presence of firefighting ships.

In Shanghai there is a special River Fire Brigade and the units of this tiny flotilla have been responsible for averting many conflagrations which would certainly have involved large sums of money and loss of many lives.

INDIANS IN HONGKONG LEARNING JAPANESE

Attend Own School; Special Interest Shown in Study Of New Language

Hongkong News

A brief summary of the activities of the Indian School in Gap Road, from October 1942 until the school term closed on July 17, was obtained recently. The school reopened on August 16.

It will be recalled that through the generous help rendered by the Japanese authorities and the keen interest of the Indian Independence League, the Indian School was opened on October 15, 1942. Although, in the beginning, only a small number of pupils attended, the number steadily rose as the Indian community here realized the educational value of the school and a maximum enrolment of 133 was reached.

This is the first occasion that the Indian community in Hongkong has seen co-education in its educational organization. The staff at present consists of a headmaster, two assistant Indian teachers and one teacher for Japanese language; the school enjoys full cooperation between the teachers and the students and a very healthy atmosphere prevails throughout.

For the first four months since the opening, tuition was given gratis. Fees were collected as from February this year. Besides the Government grant, kindly allowed by the educational authorities, the Indian Welfare League is contributing toward school funds by granting free scholarships to destitute pupils.

Keenness of Pupils

In view of the growing demand of the Punjabi community, Gurmukhi has been recently introduced under the capable supervision of Hardit Singh. The pupils have exhibited a remarkable keenness for learning Japanese and show special interest in the music lessons held twice a week, during which they are taught popular Japanese songs. As is the vogue among the more grown-up members of the Indian community, hockey still seems to be the favorite game among the pupils.

The school was recently examined in Urdu, Punjabi and Japanese, and the results were very satisfactory. The school was closed on July 17 and reopened on August 16. The Headmaster of the school wishes to express his sincere gratitude to the Japanese authorities for their benevolent assistance in making the school a success; P. A. Krishna, of the Indian Independence League, for his helpful guidance and efficient cooperation and enthusiastic work performed; and last, but not least, to F. Endo, of the Indian Affairs Inquiry Office, who has been taking such a keen and paternal interest in the school's welfare and for his generosity in providing a conveyance for the pupils for a picnic to Midorigahama, a fitting finishing touch to a very happy and satisfactory school term.

SHANGHAI JAPANESE BEGIN THRIFT DRIVE

Lottery Savings Account Held Every Three Months to Boost Campaign

Shanghai Times

To encourage Japanese residents to contribute to the Second Savings Week, which commenced recently, the local Japanese banks have started a periodical lottery savings account, which enables each contributor of $1,000 and over, after three months, to draw tickets in the lottery.

The novel savings system introduced into the First Savings Week, which started on July 8, by the Hankow Bank and Shanghai Bank, will continue through the Second Savings Week. These banks opened savings accounts, into which Japanese residents could deposit any sum from $1 upwards.

The periodical lottery savings account, with a lottery, held once every three months, enables each resident depositing $1,000 to get one ticket in the lottery, after a three-month depository period. Those paying twice the amount will receive two tickets and so forth.

Prizes Awarded

The lucky winners of the lottery will all receive monetary prizes. First prize will be $5,000, second will consist of five-$500 awards, while third prize will be 50-$50 awards.

After the first three-month period expires, the depositor is at liberty to withdraw his savings with interest, though for each three months more the money is deposited, the depositor is given an additional lottery ticket for every $1,000.

The various banks have agreed to campaign for deposits for the lottery savings account for one week every month.

Lin Exhorts Youths

Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng presided over a meeting held on the occasion of the monthly memorial day observed in commemoration of China's entry into the Greater East Asia War, which took place at the auditorium of the summer training camps for youths and public functionaries recently.

In his capacity as Director of the camps, Minister Lin read the National Government's declaration of war on Britain and the United States. Prayers were then offered for the war wounded and dead, followed by a five-minute silence in memory of the war heroes.

An essay contest was held in which all trainees took part and wrote on topical subjects, such as "China and the Internal Situation," "Present Educational Problems" and "Commodity Control."

Youth's Role Stressed

The role being played by Government officials and the country's youth for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia was outlined by Education Minister Li Sheng-wu and Governor Fu Shih-yueh of Chekiang in addresses before the trainees of the two summer training camps.

Minister Li gave a lecture on "Wartime Education Policy," while Governor Fu spoke on "The Local Administrative System."

Chinese Actress Marries

The darling of the Chinese screen, Miss Chen Yun-shiang, more popularly known as Miss Nancy Chen, was married recently to Dr. Tang Yu-han at the French Club on Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Thus the curtain drops on the meteoric movie career of China's movie queen—the idol of millions of amorous youths and girls.

Nancy Chen was only a second-rate actress when she made her debut in a Hongkong film production. The vicissitudes of a movie life subsequently brought her to Shanghai, where she signed up with the Sing Wha Motion Picture Company.

From this stage she attained stardom in a surprisingly short time, and was soon acclaimed throughout China as their movie queen. After making a score of films, the last of which was "Flowers and Shadows," she fell in love with Dr. Tang, and finally made her great decision of deserting the screen for a married life.

SAIKUNG AREA GIVEN TO KOWLOON BUREAU

Formal Ceremony for Transfer Takes Place—Has Good Farming Prospects

Hongkong News

An interesting ceremony was recently held at the Kowloon Bureau when the administration of the Saikung District was formally handed over to Mr. Ueno, Head of the Kowloon Bureau, by Mr. Yoshimoto, Head of the New Territories Bureau.

Hui Mi-lau, Head of the Saikung District Bureau and Li Yung-sang, Assistant, and other members of the staff were also present.

Mr. Yoshimoto, in handing over the administration of the district to Mr. Ueno, said: In compliance with the Governor's Order No. 47, I have pleasure to formally hand over the administration of the Saikung District to Mr. Ueno on behalf of the Kowloon Bureau. I am glad to state that the staff of the bureau in that district, has, under the guidance of Hui Mi-lau, executed their duties excellently. I hope they will render the same good services after they have been transferred to the Kowloon Bureau."

Mr. Ueno, in reply, said that for the civil administration of the mainland it was necessary that Kowloon and the New Territories should be merged. In this connection, the authorities had found it necessary to transfer the Saikung District to the Kowloon Bureau, and the staff should, therefore, realize the importance of this change and continue their good services as they had done when the district was under the New Territories Bureau.

"The place is fit for farming and plantation, and I hope particular attention will be paid to these two factors, thus making the district a useful and producing one," concluded Mr. Ueno.

Mr. Hui on behalf of the staff of the Saikung District Bureau, assured the authorities that they would not spare their efforts in the execution of the duties assigned to them.

Governor's House Planned

Japanese ceremonial rites in connection with the building of the Governor's House at Nakataisho-dori were conducted before a large gathering of distinguished officials, including His Excellency the Governor recently.

Those present included Major-General Suganami, Colonel Noma, Chief of the Gendarmerie, Lieutenant-Colonel Masuhisa, Chief of the Information Bureau, Mr. Nagao, Chief of the Education Department, Mr. Takamatsu, Chief of the Communications Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hirabayashi.

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter II Economic Aggression

I

Although the United States achieved its independence toward the end of the 18th century, it was, by the very nature of its foundation, engaged in amalgamating the different nationalities which formed its population and in organizing its political system until the end of the 19th century. Therefore, even the Monroe Doctrine which was formulated in 1823 was nothing but a reflection of the internal condition of the United States; it was not a manifestation of a consistent future policy. Consequently, it was not until the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 that the United States began to direct its attention to overseas expansion. Thus, the American-Chinese Treaty of 1844 and the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1858, although they were concluded at the instigation of the United States, were essentially not of an aggressive nature.

At the end of the 19th century, with the incorporation of Hawaii into American territory, and the occupation of the Philippine Islands, the United States discarded the Monroe Doctrine and began to show the talons of its imperialistic aggression.

In its appropriation of the Pacific islands, the United States met with no obstacle other than a feeble protest from Japan, and thus the aggression was accomplished with ease. But in the various continents which had already been portioned out by the great European powers, it was unable to carry out its evil designs, and therefore was forced to resort to economic aggression by means of an euphemistic diplomacy. Such was the fate of the United States which had arrived on the scene too late, and such also the substance of American diplomacy, resulting in the American advance into China with such honeyed words as "open door" and "equal opportunity." The famous communique issued by the Secretary of State John Hay against Japan, Germany, Italy, Britain, Russia, and France in 1899 is well-known. This was the first announcement made by the United States in relation to its policy in China, and its substance was, as already mentioned, nothing more than a manifestation of its designs for an economic aggression camouflaged in honeyed phrases. In the following year, when the I-Huo-tuan Incident broke out in China, the United States again issued a communique, thinking that it was a fine opportunity to profit by the Open Door and equal opportunity policies. The substance of this second communique was as follows:

It was the intention of the American Government to demand a solution which would bring about permanent peace and safety to China, to maintain territorial and administrative rights in China, to protect all rights guaranteed to friendly states by treaties and by international laws, and to protect its principle of equal and impartial trade with China.

Although the above communique couched in such abstract and idealistic words, the real intention of the United States was to lead the great powers into putting into practice, within the spheres of their control and interest, the stipulations of the most-favored nations with which China had failed to comply. In other words, the aim of the American policy in China at that time was commercial aggression.

Commercial aggression is one step in economic encroachment. As is revealed in later history, the overseas aggression of the United States had always progressed from a commercial to a financial aggression, and from a financial to a military aggression. Although the United States at that time was on the road to capitalistic development, and was rich in raw materials, it had not yet emerged from the position of a debtor nation in the field of international finance. Therefore, commercial aggression was the only road open to the country. The nation which the United States feared most in its China policy was Russia, which had already reached the position of launching a military aggression.

Now, having come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to oppose Russian military aggression with only a commercial aggression, it was obliged to find an ally, also with an interest in China, which could effectively oppose this strong power, and that was when the first relationship between Japan and the United States was established. That is, thinking that only Japan, which even though as yet a small country, was substantiating its national power with unprecedented rapidity, and whose military power had already been proved by its victory over China in the Sino-Japanese War, could directly oppose Russia, the United States designed to bring Japan and Russia into conflict in China, and then taking advantage of the resulting impoverished state of the two countries, to establish its own political superiority. Such was the crafty policy of the United States, which could aptly be called a successor to the continental policy of Britain, which latter had gained its superior position in Europe by dint of stirring up conflict among the great European nations. Such a method of fishing in troubled waters was indeed the traditional policy of the aggressively civilized nations, Britain and the United States.

Consequently, the fact that the United States at that time was comparatively pro-Japanese was the natural outcome of its policy, and was the mask under which hid ambitious American encroachment upon East Asia; it was pregnant with the danger of transforming itself into an ugly anti-Japanese policy within the flash of a second.

In the meantime, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, the United States wholeheartedly supported Japan during the early part of the conflict, enabling Japan to float its foreign bonds on the American market in order to meet war expenses. Japan was able to float foreign loans four times, from May 1904 to July of the following year, the total amount running up to ¥800,000,000. When we consider this amount against the ¥1,700,000,000 which was the total war-time expenditure during the Russo-Japanese War, it is clear that the amount was an enormous one to borrow from a foreign nation. These loans, which were absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the Russo-Japanese War, found their markets in New York and London. Such an attitude of generosity on the part of the United States resulted from its fear that should Japan be defeated, the American plans for encroachment upon East Asia would be completely overthrown, and from the fact that the United States never dreamed that Japan would achieve such a victory over Russia. It goes without saying that what the United States hoped for was that the two nations would spend themselves in the conflict. For that reason, as soon as Japan had achieved a victory unrivalled in history, the United States, which had hoped to see Russia neither win nor lose, came out with a proposal for a peace conference between Japan and Russia. And when it perceived that a great, newly risen power, namely, Japan, was standing in East Asia in place of the decadent Imperial Russia, it was struck with alarm. Also, discarding all pro-Japanese pretentions, the American East Asia policy returned to its natural state and henceforth became nothing but a series of oppressions against Japan.

Evening in those days the position of the United States in international affairs tended to slide over to the side of the debtor nations, but since Japan had borrowed from the United States during the Russo-Japanese War, the relation between Japan and the United States was one that made of the latter a creditor. Furthermore, Japan had fallen into an extremely embarrassing financial state due to the enormous expenditure during the war. How, then, should the United States overlook such an opportunity? Indeed, about this time the American East Asia policy quickly changed from a commercial to a financial aggression. Nay, the above opportunity had not been given to the United States accidentally, but was the inevitable result of well-laid plans. The purchase of Japanese foreign loan bonds during the war, the advice for non-payment of war indemnity at the Peace Conference, all these were financial schemes designed to ensnare Japan in a financially embarrassed state whereby the United States could seize, by the power of its dollars, results which had been attained by the blood and sweat of the Japanese people.

In the summer of 1905, that is, immediately after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, E. H. Harriman, the American railway magnate, came to Japan to buy out the Manchuria Railway, which had been obtained by Japan through the blood of its soldiers, as a first step toward realizing the far-reaching plan of controlling this line which stretched from Manchoukuo, through Siberia and European Russia, to the Atlantic coast. After his arrival in Japan, Harriman started a furious campaign in conjunction with the American Minister, Lloyd C. Griscomb, for a period of one month, negotiating with the high officials by cleverly suggesting that it was the greatest opportunity for Japan to free itself from financial embarrassment. On October 12, the day on which he was to return to the United States, the opinion of the Japanese ministry being made up, he and the Japanese Government exchanged the following memorandum:

"On this day, October 12, 1905, the following memorandum is exchanged between Taro Katsura, representing the Japanese Government, and E. H. Harriman, representing myself and the company with which I am connected:

"To organize a syndicate for the purpose of collecting funds for the purchase of the Manchuria Railway, which the Japanese Government has obtained, and for renovating, extending, and installing facilities as well as for completing and developing Dairen Harbor, which is the terminus of the said railway.

"The ownership of the purchased railway and the attached properties will be held jointly and equally by the contracting parties.

"In case the mining rights for coal within the bounds of the property attached to the railway should be granted to the syndicate by a special agreement, the contracting parties shall receive equally the profits accruing therefrom.

"In regard to various enterprises in Manchuria, the contracting parties shall reserve equal rights in receiving the profits accruing therefrom as principle to encourage their development.

"The Manchuria Railway and all the properties attached thereto shall be purchased at a price considered proper by the representatives of the contracting parties. All facilities and organizations shall be determined in accordance with the consideration of the conditions in any particular cases.

"For the present, in accordance with the national conditions of Japan, the said railway shall be left under the supervision of Japan, and with each opportunity in the future it shall be placed under joint and equal management.

"The present syndicate shall be established in accordance with the Japanese law. The adviser to the Foreign Office of Japan, Henry Denison, shall be appointed as the mediator for the contracting parties.

"In case of an outbreak of war between Japan and China, or between Japan and Russia, the railway shall be placed entirely at the disposal of Japan for transporting armies and war materials, for which privilege Japan shall pay indemnity.

"The Japanese Government shall be responsible for protection against any invaders.

"Hereafter Dr. Juichi Soeda shall be appointed the contact-man in all correspondence between the contracting parties.

"In case an admission into the syndicate of a party other than the two contracting parties is contemplated, it shall be necessary to obtain a permission from the contracting parties."

As a glance at this memorandum will reveal, it is an extremely clever document in which Japan was given formal and nominal rights, while the real substance was reserved for the United States. Particularly the attempt to make of Japan a watchdog of the railway was an inexcusable act on the part of the United States.

The representative of the American dollar politics, Harriman, started home in great spirits with this memorandum in his pocket. However, the god of righteousness always stands by Japan for, three days after the departure of Harriman, envoy Marquis Jutaro Komura returned from the Portsmouth Peace Conference, and hearing from Premier Prince Taro Katsura of the memorandum, decisively declared his opposition to the whole agreement.

As reasons for his opposition to the memorandum, he pointed out the legal fact that the conclusion of such an agreement was contrary to Article VI of the Portsmouth Treaty, which provided that the transfer of the Manchuria Railway from Russia to Japan required, without fail, the consent of China; he also pointed out the sacrifices made by Japan in order to acquire the Manchuria Railway, and declared that such a national property could not be permitted to be sold to the Japanese-American syndicate. The government awoke to the gravity of the situation through the incontestable argument of Marquis Komura, and the following telegram was dispatched to Harriman in the name of the contact man, Juichi Soeda:

"As the result of the detailed report of our Envoy, who has just returned from abroad, the necessity of consulting the Chinese Government in the matter of the Manchuria Railway has been raised. Therefore, the Japanese Government finds it necessary to investigate more closely matters pertaining to the memorandum of October 12. As you are no doubt well aware, according to the stipulations of the Portmouth Treaty, not only does the Japanese Government have to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government in regard to the transfer of the Manchuria Railway and the properties attached thereto, but also the Russian Government must be consulted. Consequently, as it is not celar as to what rights and property can be obtained by Japan until after consultation with the Chinese and Russian Governments, and also since it is not clear as to the operating possibilities of the said railway, it would be impossible, under the circumstances, to conclude an agreement that would be satisfactory to you, and to the American and Japanese authorities concerned. Therefore, the Japanese Government has come to the conclusion that it would be wiser to place the recent memorandum in a state of nullification. Of course, the Japanese Government will immediately conclude an agreement with the Chinese and Russian governments, but the said agreement may necessitate a drastic alteration in the agreement concluded with you. However, should the necessity ever arise for negotiating with any other capitalist concerning the said railway, the Japanese Government will bring the matter to your attention before taking any other steps."

Thus the foresight of Marquis Komura averted at the last minute an unforeseen danger in East Asia, but had it not been for the existence of Article VI of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan would have found it extremely difficult to abrogate the terms of the memorandum. The return of Marquis Komura and the existence of Article VI of the Portsmouth Treaty were very fortunate indeed for Japan.

In December of the same year, a treaty between Japan and China was signed. Although the consent of the Chinese Government was thus obtained, the Japanese Government, which had come to understand the implications of the contemplated act, adhered to the policy of ignoring capitalists such as Harriman. And with the dispatch of a second telegram to Harriman in the name of Jurchi Soeda on January 15, 1906, the purchase plan for the Manchuria Railway came to a fortunate end for Japan. The second telegram read as follows:

"Although the Japanese Government, in accordance with Article VI of the Portsmouth Treaty, has obtained the consent of the Chinese Government in matters relative to the transfer of the Manchuria Railway, the share-holders of the said railway have been limited to the nationals of Japan and China. Under these circumstances, Premier Katsura profoundly regrets to inform you that it has become necessary to abrogate the memorandum exchanged with you on December 12, 1905. However, since Premier Katsura is doubtful whether the railway can be successfully operated with capital obtained from Japan and China, should there be an opportunity of referring the matter to foreign capitalists in the future on a basis different from the terms of the said memorandum, he will first of all negotiate with you. In closing, the Japanese Government wishes to inform you that Premier Katsura has already resigned from his post, and that this telegram has been sent to you after due consultation with his successor, Marquis Kimmochi Saionji.

It was the invariable American policy to finance a railway. For example, in Central and South America, the dollar politics of the United States has always made the railways its base of operation, whence it could stretch its economic tentacles to neighboring regions, finally reducing them to the position of America's slaves. If, at that time, the Manchuria Railway had fallen into the hands of the United States, Manchoukuo would undoubtedly have been reduced to a state from which rescue would be impossible. And most certainly it would have been impossible for Manchoukuo to rise to the progressive land independent nation that it is today. The Harrison incident, indeed, was a critical moment which could have sealed the fate of Manchoukuo.

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REICH TACTICS TOLD OF MOBILE WARFARE

Does Not Mean Just Sacrificing Territory or Withdrawing as Proved on East Front

BERLIN.—German reports from the eastern front in recent weeks have repeatedly spoken of the so-called mobile warfare employed there by the German forces in order to ward off the major Soviet attacks at certain focal points, writes the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland.

Already during the winter battle of 1942-43 the German leadership in the Don Bend resorted to mobile fighting methods. In remembrance of that winter battle which led back the German troops as far as the Donetz frequently, the view is being spread that mobile defense tactics are only another word for the sacrifice of territory or the carrying out of a withdrawal. This view, however, is erroneous as proved by the latest events on the Eastern Front.

Experience has proved that the warding off of a large-scale attack may be effected by resisting in the chosen defense line, as well as by resorting to mobile warfare. Whether the one or the other is to be preferred depends on the millitary situation in general and the terrain.

Holding Out Costly

There are situations in which a rigid holding out in the existing main line of defense would result in comparatively high losses of the defenders. When the attacker, for instance, prepares his thrust by extraordinarily powerful artillery force he may succeed by concentrated artillery fire in smashing the main defense line of the enemy and in severely weakening the defender even before the beginning of the actual tank or infantry attack.

Therefore, if the situation in general and the terrain offer a possibility to do so, it may be of greater advantage to the defender at the beginning of the artillery attack to give way into positions in the rear, rather than to see his troops being massacred in the main line of defense.

If the withdrawal from the original zone of resistance is not noticed, the attacker's preparatory artillery fire hits into a vacuum, and the subsequent infantry and tank attack is brought to a standstill with high losses at the new unshaken main defense line of the defender. In such a case the attacker is compelled to renew his concentration of artillery and the bringing up of the necessary ammunition. This takes time, which in turn benefits the defender either in order to move up reserves, or to try to beat the attacker in a counter-attack before the latter has had time to move up the bulk of his artillery.

Attacker at Disadvantage

From this situation, mobile fighting can be developed which deprives the attacker of the advantage of large concentrations. Even in the era of motorization, exaggerated concentrations of heavy weapons are not too mobile. If the defender succeeds in preventing the available concentration from being employed according to the attacker's intentions, it will be possible to conduct the defence under considerable saving of his own forces. Events on the eastern front have proved that it is possible by mobile warfare to scatter and break up concentrations of material, as provided by the Soviets, to the greatest possible extent, subsequently to annihilate them in mobile fighting.

It is inherent in mobile fighting that at times it is necessary to give up territory which it is only possible to regain later on when the attacker is exhausted. A prerequisite to this, however, is that the defender enjoys sufficient freedom of operation in the depth of area without exposing to danger his supply center, important traffic routes etc. In this respect the contral sector of the Eastern Front obviously offers to the German troops far-reaching freedom of movement.

Music Notes

Two of the most popular singers in the field of light music, Katsuhiko Haida and Taro Shoji, the former assisted by Haruhiko Haida and the Southern Ensemble, the latter by Hiroshi Kikuchi and his band, will be co-featured in the second of a series of Light Music Concerts at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 5 p.m., Monday (to be postponed to the next day in case of rain.)

After a successful run of three full weeks, "Half a Century's Musical History", the stage show at the Nippon Gekijo will see its final curtain fall on Wednesday, September 8, performances continuing twice daily that day. The Haida Brothers with their Southern Ensemble, and singing Miss Kaoru Tachibana, are the main musical attractions of the program. The repertory includes also a stage show, "Gubijin and Kou," music composed and directed by Teruaki Hiraoka; and "Ohm Kruger," the German talkie of the Boer War starring Emil Jannings in the title role.

To facilitate the coordination of the Japanese musical world's cooperation with the authorities, the Information Board recently established a Symphony Orchestra Committee which will meet once a month to discuss matters concerning the activities of the symphony orchestras of Tokyo. Included in the committee are representatives of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (Dr. Daigoro Arima), the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra (Yazaemon Hayakawa); the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra (Tsuneo Fukumura), the Young People's Nippon Symphony Orchestra (Tadashi Hattori), and officials of the Japan Musical Culture Association and the Information Board. Among the items to be taken up at the monthly discussions are deliberations on the detailed plans of the following month to be submitted by each of the orchestras beforehand (covering complete data concerning the concerts to be held, the programs and the performing artists), discussions of future projects, plans concerning activities to be undertaken for national and ideological purposes, and other matters that may be found necessary to discuss.

Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will start its 18th subscription concert season with a program to be given Wednesday, and Thursday, September 22 and 23, and an extra performance, Friday, September 24, all commencing at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The first performance of Act II from Verdi's opera, "Aida," in a concert form rendition based on a Japanese version by Kohei Futami, will be featured, together with Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica) and an orchestra piece titled "Festival Time," by Kojiro Kobune. Participating in the performance are Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Ryohei Miyamoto, barytone; Keikichi Yatabe, bass; Tadashi Kurimoto, bass, and the Musashino Music School Chorus.

Announcement has also been made of the second and third programs of the new season, the former being directed by Naotada Otaka, with Miss Kazuko Kusama as the piano soloist, from 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, October 20 and 21, at the Hibiya Public Hall, the program including an "Overture" by Kiyohiko Kishima, Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 2, Richard Strauss' "Tod und Verklaerung," and Rimsky-Korsakov's Spanish Rhapsody.

The third program will be directed again by Joseph Rosenstock, from 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, November 17 and 18, when Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" will be performed, preceded by a "Cantilene Antique" composed by Kishio Hirao. The soloists will include Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Takeo Ito, barytone, and Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The Seijo Higher School Chorus will sing the choral part.

A "Beethoven Cycle" of six subscription recitals during the concert season 1943-1944 has been announced by the Nippon String Quartet (formerly Matsumoto String Quartet) composed of the following ex-members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra: Zenzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inoue, cello. The quartet has recently come under the management of the Nippon Onkyo (formerly Nippon Victor) Phonograph Records Company.

Sixteen String Quartets and the "Grosse Fuge" Opus 133 will be presented in the course of this concert cycle, including four first performances for Japan. All recitals will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan. The first of the series will be held on Tuesday, September 28, with the following program: Quartet in F major, Opus 18 No. 1; Quartet in G major, Opus 18 No. 2; Quartet in E flat major, Opus 127 (for the first time in this country).

The second and third programs will be held on Thursday, October 14, and Tuesday, November 16. The remaining three recitals are to be given in the course of Spring 1944.

The "Play-Guide," well-known booking agency for theater and concert admission tickets, will henceforth be known under the name of "Geino-Shosha" (Arts Agency), in accordance with the policy of eliminating English words from the every-day vocabulary.

Manila recently had a piano and orchestra concert given by a talented 17-year-old pianist, Miss Anglona, and the New Philippine Orchestra, playing under the baton of a Japanese musician, Hajime Ichikawa, at the Metropolitan Theater. Miss Anglona presented her own arrangements of several Japanese pieces such as a composition based on Koscak Yamada's well-known song, "Karatachi no Hana", as well as original works by Bach-Busoni, Chopin, Stravinsky, and Debussy.

Shonan City which recently enforced a ban prohibiting the showing of all films produced in enemy countries and the playing of jazz and other enemy music, has recently been making efforts under the leadership of the Japanese Military Administration in order to build up a new musical life with Japanese and other East Asiatic musical elements as the foundation. As the first result of this planning an informal concert was held some time last month at the former dance-hall of the Cathay Building when about 150 local musicians gave performances on musical instruments of all descriptions, playing such popular Japanese pieces as the "Japanese Navy March" by Tokichi Setoguchi; "Kojo no Tsuki" (Moon over the Castle Ruins), by Rentaro Taki, and others.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1943

Even the Housewives

The recent phenomenal increase in the use of women labor in the United States shows how critical the manpower shortage is becoming in that country. According to the announcement of the United States Office of War Information, the number of women employed in industry at the end of 1942 had already reached the staggering total of 12,500,000, while by March, 1943, it had climbed still higher to the unprecedented figure of 14,000,000.

Already women have been put to types of work unthought of in past years. Women section hands repairing railway tracks and women road laborers working on the highways have become familiar sights in some sections of the country, while women mechanics in the factories have become so common as to be regarded as a matter of course. As many as 75 per cent of all the workers in the famous Douglas Aircraft Company are reported to be women, while women have come to comprise 33 per cent of all the employees in the American aircraft industry as a whole. In the operation of the commercial air lines in America, women have come to replace men almost exclusively in every job except that of pilots.

Labor unions have had to make tradition-breaking adjustments to this new situation, even the most conservative of them being forced to accord women full membership privileges at least temporarily. How inevitable is the change in character of the labor unions can be gathered the fact in one typical example, the case of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, women have come to comprise 35 per cent of the members, with the proportion still increasing daily.

Spectacular as has been this wholesale influx of women into American industry, the end is far from being in sight. The American authorities are frankly admitting that the shortage of labor in the essential industries as of March of this year amounted to 6,400,000 workers, with the shortage bound to become increasingly critical with the accelerated drafting of men for the insatiable military and naval services. While about 2,500,000 men might still be found by suppressing certain less essential industries and transferring the men thus set free to the more essential industries, it is obvious that there will be no solution to the problem of meeting the rest of the shortage except by resorting to an intensified recruiting of women workers. Eventually at least one-third of all the workers in American industry will have to be women.

The immediate goal has been set by the authorities at 3,300,000 new women workers to be recruited during the current year. Of these, 2,000,000 are to be assigned to war industries, 1,000,000 to essential civilian industries, 200,000 to agriculture, and 100.000 to the Women's Army Corps and other similar women's auxiliaries to the fighting forces. This goal is obviously inadequate in view of the known labor shortage, but even the most hopeful are well aware that it would be impossible to expect anything more.

As a matter of fact, it is very doubtful if even this goal can be reached. Within the last three years 4,000,000 new women workers have been inducted into American industry, which means that together with those already previously employed, the greater portion of all the employable unmarried women and married women without children have already been utilized. It means that most of the women to be recruited from now on will have to be sought from the ranks of housewives with children to care for and households to manage. Obviously, it will be a much harder task to recruit such housewives than it had been to recruit unmarried women in the past, and even if such housewives could be prevailed upon to volunteer for industrial work, it will be most impracticable to move them wholesale from their present homes and to concentrate them in the great industrial centers where they are needed, where the housing shortage is already a critical problem and where it would be well-nigh impossible to provide adequate nursury facilities for the children of these working mothers. Such an unnatural interference with family organization, moreover, will be bound to bring about grave social problems whose extensive implications defy the imagination.

The inevitable conclusion therefore is that even the attempt to resort to women labor will prove to be utterly inadequate to meet the critical manpower shortage in the United States. The war has been going on for only a year and a half. Already American industrial production, upon which the Americans counted so heavily, has passed its peak and is sliding toward a dangerous decline. Yet, any realistic analysis of the war situation in its total aspects will show that the Americans will have to make bloody sacrifices on a vastly increased scale over a vastly prolonged period before the hostilities can come to an end. But nowhere in sight is there sufficient manpower to meet the demands of the armed forces or of industry which are bound to increase.

To the thinking elements among the American people who are not intoxicated by the superficial boasts of their propaganda officials, the future prospects of their country must seem disquieting indeed.

Mr. Hull Sees Red

Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, has blown off steam again, this time in an angry tirade against "certain news and radio commentators" who have charged that the thin-lipped head of American diplomats and other State Department officials "actually wish that the Soviet Union be bled white."

In bitterly branding the charges as "monstrous, diabolical falsehoods," Mr. Hull vented his wrath in particular against columnist Drew Pearson, one of the more outspoken of the commentators. The laconic but entirely pertinent reply of commentator Pearson is said to have been the expressed hope that Mr. Hull's denial "will stand up better than his recent denial that Sumner Welles would resign." Mr. Pearson's sharp comeback must have found its mark because everyone knows now that despite Mr. Hull's angry denials to the contrary, Mr. Welles has resigned his post, embarrassing the Secretary of State no end.

The well worn, hackneyed old adage that "where there's smoke there's fire" still seems to hold true, especially in connection with the devious ways and bypaths of American politics. The fact that American news and radio commentators should see fit to make such charges—not against an enemy statesman or even a representative of one of their so-called allied nations, but against one of theor own statesmen—is certainly significant. Everything points to the fact that there is very solid basis for believing that the ones in charge of America's foreign policy really are desirous of seeing the Soviet Union "bled white" in the course of its fierce struggle with the mighty Reich.

As a matter of fact, only a superficial checkup on the past actions of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union is needed to see that these accusations tie in quite well with the actual attitude of Mr. Hull and his cohorts. Most assuredly not even the blindest American flag-waver can be so blind as not to be able to see that his nation's leaders, from President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull down to the lowliest of officials, have no love for the Soviet Union. It is clear beyond dispute that the United States, with the consent and cooperation of Britain, has been giving the Soviet Union the short end of the deal, making the latter bear the brunt of the war with noisy shouts of encouragement and promises of help at some future date from the sidelines. All in all, it doesn's make a pretty picture at all. And there's no indication that America and Britain have any intention of changing their attitude toward the Soviet Union in the future, unless they see that it is absolutely necessary to do so in order to save their own badly frayed positions. Undoubtedly, Mr. Hull and the other officials, despite the State Secretary's vitriolic denials, will continue to hope that the Soviet Union will become so weakened from fighting Germany that the Anglo-American nations will have no trouble at all in cooly ignoring all Soviet demands.

Mr. Hull has seen red apparently because there is altogether too much truth in the charges that have been levelled against him.

A Year Ago Today

—September 5, 1942—

Violent price inflation is disrupting the family budget of all salaried-men in Chungking. Laborers working in munitions factories, who are enjoying high wages, are having prosperous times in direct contrast to government officials who are still being paid according to pre-war standards. Officials are becoming extremely dissatisfied with the government as measures so far taken have produced no satisfactory results.

CULTURE OF EAST PUTS EMPHASIS ON MORALITY

Lofty Ideal Lacking in Anglo-U.S. Countries

By I MATSUMURA
(From the Sozo)

The word "culture" is variously interpreted. Kultur, the German equivalent of culture, is interpreted as implying the process of realizing the ideal of life, the outcome of the effort manifesting itself in learning, art, morality, religion, law and economics. One of my friends defined culture as all actions of human life. This apparently simple definition, it seems to me, contains much truth. To put it in another way, it may be said that every action of human life ought to be based on culture. And we may add that human life must needs have an ideal for its objective and that the true significance of human life lies in the pursuit of this ideal.

The so-called culture prevalent in the present day is devoid of the true cultural spirit. Modern culture is concerned chiefly with livelihood, and it attaches special importance to the elevation of the standard of living and to the enriching and facilitating of livelihood. Its technical side is based largely on material and mechanical culture originating in Western countries. This Western culture depends on scientific power which has witnessed rapid development in modern times.

Has No Ethics

One prominent feature of modern culture is that it has little or no ethical element. The present-day scientific culture is like a trenchant blade. In the hands of an outlaw, it might prove a weapon to injure others, bringing down ruin on its possessor also.

It is the materialistic idea which constitutes the central force of modern culture. The functions of science are to enunciate the laws of nature, and, therefore, scientists ought to be modest and diffident toward nature, but it is usual that scientists who are deficient in ethical thought so over-estimate scientific power that they fall into the mistake of believing that nature is under human control. It is, of course, undeniable that modern culture has attained an unprecedented state of development and yet it waits absolutely on the laws of nature. It is, for instance, impossible for human power to create a single thing, independently of nature. So it behooves scientists to have a high regard for the mighty power of nature.

Modern scientists often commit the serious blunder of disregarding spiritual elements in their appraisal of things. They show themselves entirely indifferent to the spirit, their attention being directed solely to things material. They are oblivious of the fact that it is the spirit which brings the proper function of material into play. The progress of true culture will be absolutely impossible under the leadership of such scientists.

High Morality Lacking

Western peoples form their States but these States are, after all, congeries of individual lives. Such States have little or nothing of a lofty national ideal. In short, none of these States has a national polity of its own. Most of them exist for no other purpose than to protect, in an international strife, the lives of the component individuals by collective forces. The State organization of the United States formed along democratic lines is a case in point. They demand freedom, equality and humanity simply to meet the requirements of component individual lives, not from motives of high morality. Western peoples, like all other peoples, are gifted with human intellect, but because they lack the guiding moral ideas they have degenerated themselves to their present position. Time was when Western science had the guidance of religious faith, but as Western religious faith was not rooted in the lofty spirit of national polity, science got adrift from religious faith, as discord arose between the Church and scientists in the Middle Ages. That is to say, scientific culture which was originally closely linked to the spirit of love and charity was subsequently deprived of spiritual leadership.

The advance of mechanical power in Western countries led to the development of the manufacturing industry, resulting in the elevation of the standard of living. The development of material life increased the consumption of goods, which stimulated the speedy progress of communications. The higher the development of material culture, the more inclined the public mind became toward the livelihood first principle. In this way, Western life has drifted further and further from morality. It is true that Western society has well-developed morality, but it is something like a social contract under which respect for individual lives is mutually promised. It is of a kind altogether different from true morality that is found in Japan. It is, so to speak, a legal act. No play of moral sense is accordingly discernible in it. Life in Western communities has thus got too addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and has accordingly become so deteriorated as we see it now. The peoples lost to the moral sense and devoted to material gains can have no higher course to follow than to prey on the weak. This accounts for the predominance in the modern world of insatiable Anglo-American acts of aggression.

Sense of Justice Aroused

To save the mankind of the world from this crisis, Japan's sense of justice was strongly aroused. The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war in defense of justice. It aims at the destruction of the injustice of the enemy countries. Since the miseries of mankind are due to acts of aggression committed by America and Britain against weaker peoples, the War must go on until they are rendered powerless to commit any more acts of injustice. Justice is bound to prevail over injustice. It is also for the great cause of construction that the present sacred war is being fought. It has the mission of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia and bringing order out of the chaotic state of the world. For the fulfilment of this mission, the establishment of genuine culture is required.

During the past half a century, Japan has pursued single-mindedly her policy of establishing true peace and order in East Asia. East Asia is rich in natural resources and the peoples living in this favorable environment are endowed with the traits of concord and obedience. Although their natural characteristics were temporarily skewed under alien oppression, they will be restored to the normal state, if Japan would meet them with love and generosity. Above all, speedy steps must be taken to encourage education among these peoples.

At the same time, the Japanese people themselves must make redoubled efforts to advance their own culture. One cannot undertake the task of saving others without being fully qualified for it. Every Japanese must carefully study the history of his country and understand the true characteristics of the Japanese nation. As an old saying has it, one who makes light of oneself incurs the contempt of others. Unless we are conscious of our own great power, we cannot hope to exert it over others, and there is no reason why Japan's national polity spirit should not exert its influence widely when the bravery of the Imperial Forces is an object of the admiration of the world. We must establish in Greater East Asia a culture, which is true and powerful, in place of the pseudo-Western culture, so as to usher in a just way of living in this part of the world.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

The Total War Consciousness of The Japanese Nation

By JUICHI TAKAGI

General Ludendorff, in the "Der Totale Krieg," states that a total war can be executed successfully only when the entire nation, with its existence gravely menaced, is firmly resolved to carry it on vigorously.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese nation has a strong consciousness and resolution which General Ludendorff describes as essential for a total war, or rather it has something over and above that. Every Japanese is fully conscious that the War of Greater East Asia was forced on Japan by America and Britain who deliberately threatened the existence of the Japanese Empire and jeopardized the livelihood of the Japanese nation. The entire nation is thus firmly resolved to take all risks attending the war in order to safeguard the national existence. Its determination to carry on the total war to a successful issue has a strong spiritual basis to stand upon.

It is not solely for the sake of its own interests that the Japanese nation is so firmly resolved to win in its war against America and Britain. It is fully persuaded that for the permanent emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke of oppression, Anglo-American influences must by all means be destroyed, and in this firm belief it is ready to put forth every endeavor to attain the end in view.

In this respect, the War of Greater East Asia assumes a new form, something different from what General Ludendorff conceives a total war to be. That is to say, Japan is fighting not for herself only but for the sake of all East Asiatic peoples also, and all Japanese are firmly convinced of this fact.

Japan is the only influence capable of driving Anglo-American influences from this part of the world and liberating thereby all East Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American oppression and exploitation. And Japan is determined to take this mighty task upon herself, while being ready to share with all other East Asiatic peoples all the benefits accruing from the elimination of Anglo-American influences. These East Asiatic peoples can, on their part, help to increase Japan's fighting capacity against America and Britain by cooperating earnestly with Japan in the formation of the new East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a course which necessarily leads to the elimination of all dangers of encroachment by Anglo-American influences to which they have always been exposed in the past. Once secured from Anglo-American exploitation, they will be able to enjoy all the benefits and advantages arising from their own economic development. This is, indeed, the only feasible plan by which they can be rid of the shackles of vicious Anglo-American influences.

The War of Greater East Asia started as a struggle on the part of Japan to protect her national existence and ensure her national livelihood, but it has gradually developed into a conflict for the formation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Japanese nation is now deeply conscious of its duty of creating this Co-Prosperity Sphere in which all East Asiatic peoples can live in peace and in the enjoyment of all benefits properly due to them. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia forms a new type of war of wider implications than General Ludendorff's idea of a total war. It is a total war affecting a wide co-prosperity sphere.

The Japanese nation is conscious of its ability to clear East Asia effectively and permanently of deleterious Anglo-American influences and it firmly believes that their elimination will prove highly beneficial to all East Asiatic peoples. It is not for her own interests exclusively that Japan is fighting, and yet she is prepared to take and bear all the risks involved in the achievement of the object of the war. She is, on the other hand, ready to share all benefits resulting from victory with all other peoples in East Asia. Her earnest effort to attain the war aim is daily growing more intensive, with her entire people permeated with a strong consciousness of the total war.

The production of war materials in Japan is witnessing a daily increase and there is a rapid replenishment of Japan's fighting strength. The national effort which renders this possible has a strong spiritual backing.

Foreigners who have no intimate knowledge of Japanese characteristics may be under the impression that the Japanese people can be robbed of their fighting will by means of what is called a war of nerves, but, as a matter of fact, the war consciousness and resolution of the Japanese people are too strong to succumb to any amount of nervous strains.

In any war, we cannot hope to win every battle, big and small, and it is therefore inevitable that we should sometimes suffer reverses in some sectors. But the Japanese people are by no means disheartened by unfavorable reports of this kind. Whenever they receive such news, their minds turn gratefully to those officers and men who have fought bravely in adverse circumstances and their fighting will becomes invariably stronger. In their counter-offensive operations against Japan, the Anglo-American forces have always suffered losses incomparably heavier than what they have been able to inflict upon the Imperial Forces. Reports of terrific battles at the same time never fail to strengthen the fighting will of the Japanese people and stimulate their war efforts, culminating in the enhancement of Japan's fighting capacity. That is to say, Anglo-American counter-offensives result only in heavier losses on the enemy's side and in stronger fighting capacity on Japan's side.

If anybody thinks that Anglo-American counter-offensives can impair the morale of the Japanese people, his judgment is entirely at fault. The Japanese people have implicit confidence in their Army and Navy, and believe that the enemy's counter-offensives only increase the opportunities of the Imperial Forces to crush his fighting strength. They know that thanks to the good fighting always put up by our gallant officers and men, the Anglo-American fighting strength is fast dwindling. Anglo-American counter-offensives are, in truth, producing the results just the opposite to what enemy leaders have been counting upon.

Fruits of Wisdom

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.—Horace.

* * *

Avarice increases with the increasing pile of gold.—Juvenal.

* * *

Kindness is the only charm permitted to the aged; it is the coquetry of white hair.—Feuillet.

* * *

Some people think that all the world should share their misfortunes, though they do not share in the sufferings of anyone else.—Poincelot.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

—By ASATARO MIYAMORI—

Shin Ishikawa (1864—)

Shin Ishikawa, who led a newspaper writer's life for many years, is now spending his remaining years leisurely in writing poems, short or long.

Cherry Flowers During the War

Mutabi ware Hana ni somuku mo
Urami nashi
Kachi-nuku toshi wo Kotoshi to
omoeba.

I don't regret that during six sweet
springs
I have neglected cherry flowers,
Considering that in the present
year
There will come final victory of
ours.

Spiritual Life

Oisaki wo Mijikashi to yuh wa
Namami nomi
Hito no inochi wa Eigoh to kiku.

Old people's life is short they say,
Indeed it is true physically;
I hear men's spiritual life
Lasts to all eternity.

My Life's Springs

Adani sugishi Toshi wa wasurete
Kotoshi yori
Waga yo no haru wo Kazoe-hajime
ba ya.

Forgetting the numerous years
Which I have spent in idleness,
I will begin this year to count
My life's springs with delightfulness.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Shimokobe Nagaru

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part 1

In every enterprise of enduring merit a good deal of ground work is required in preparation for the later task of building and completion. The beginning, the process and the end mark the three cardinal stages of it. This is not all. There is a beginning before the beginning, and this pre-beginning may prove the most essential condition of final achievement. Every student of the Reformation knows that before Luther's dramatic break with Rome in 1517 there was his guide and prophet, Erasmus, that the latter had his friends and co-workers in Colet and More, and that before them there had been the "three Oxford friends," Linacre, Grocyne, Latimer. Further back in the 13th and 14th centuries you had such names as William of Occam, Wyclif, Huss, Savonarola. In particular there was one figure—most interesting to us—namely, Johan Reuchlin (1455-1522) foremost German Humanist, whose principal work was in the study of Hebrew, philology and grammar. Thus it was that the brilliant actors in the Reformation such as Luther, Zwingli and Calvin were preceded by generations of Humanists and classical scholars who had prepared the way for their swelling acts. The ink of the scholars was as necessary as the blood of the martyrs for the Reformation.

Few Books About Him

Such is the case with every great movement, social, political no less than religious and cultural. Reference is made to the Reformation because there is, to my mind, a peculiar analogy between the Revival of Classical Learning in the pre-Reformation Europe and the Revival of Ancient Literature in early Yedo Period, both leading in the end to a great revolutionary upheaval of social and political order.

There is something—not everything—similar in the position occupied by Reuchlin in German Humanism and Nagaru in the revival of Kokugaku in Yedo. Nagaru was, even as Reuchlin was, actuated in his studies by pure intellectual curiosity plus a certain mystic piety of soul; he had no intention deliberately to inaugurate any movement in literature, still less in religion or politics. He pursued the investigation of ancient words for the sheer love of them and was content.

Students of Japanese literature are in the habit of speaking of the "Four Pillars of Kokugaku"—Kada, Kamo, Moto-ori and Hirata. It is no less universally acknowledged that they had two great predecessors namely, Shimokobe Nagaru and his younger but more celebrated friend, Keichu the Buddhist priest. One day a few years ago I dropped into the Imperial Library, Uyeno, to look up Shimokobe Nagaru, only to find not a single independent book devoted to him; what there is about him is incorporated with other works, especially "complete works" of Keichu and other volumes dealing with Keichu. It is symbolical of the fact that we know little about the man, if not about what he has done. Shimokobe Nagaru who had lived here only three centuries ago might very well pass for a mythological figure, while we know everything—often too much—about many of his contemporaries. The source of our information about him is the brief biographical sketch—altogether too meagre in proportion to our curiosity about him—in the "Kinsei Kijin-den" (Biographies of Latterday Eccentrics) by Ban Kokei, who died in 1788, his age 73 years, apparently an eccentric of no mean order himself. We can do no better than to give as literal a translation of this sketch as we can.

'Hidden Worthy Nagaru'

"This sketch also has been transcribed verbatim from Ando Takeakira's 'Nenzan Dabun' (My Reminiscences).

"When young, he went by the name of Shimokawabe (or Shimokobe) Hikoroku Toshihira. He was a product of Uda in the province of Yamato, his father being one Koyori, but for some unknown reason he had adopted the maternal patronymic Shimokobe). He chose to be without wife and children. Sometime in his middle age he came over to Naniwa (Osaka) and took his small hermitage on an outskirt of the city, and here he passed his days quietly, reading books. He was a lover of literature, especially of poetry, and knew by heart such books as Manyoshu, Kokinshu and Ise Monogatari. As his deep learning came to be widely known there flocked to his house many persons eager to learn, and among his pupils were counted not a few wealthy merchants of Osaka. He was by nature of an unflattering, unworldly disposition, however, and would not go out to make visits, even at the invitation of his rich admirers, unless he was particularly disposed to do so. Even to his visitors, if he was not in the right humor, he would turn a cold

(Continued on Page 4)